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# THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LX.—NO. 46. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9.179

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

**Port Almanac—May 14.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Sun Rises | 4.55 A M |
| Sun Sets | 6 57 P M |
| Day's Length | 14 h 03 m |
| High Water at Southport | 5 10 A M |
| High Water at Wilmington | 7 50 A M |

**The Weather.**

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., May 14.

Meteorological data for yesterday: Temperature: 8 a. m., 74°; 8 p. m., 70°; maximum, 78°; minimum, 66°; mean, 72°. Rainfall for the day, .83; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 1.48 inches.

Weather conditions for twelve hours ended at 8 p. m. May 13th, furnished by the Weather Bureau office:

The barometer is relatively high over Florida and the West, and low over the interior of the country and Northeast, with low areas central over New England and the Upper Lakes.

Rain is falling over the coast States, the Lakes, Missouri and Oklahoma, while fair weather prevails over the remaining States. It is warmer over the Gulf States and cooler elsewhere. Heavy and general rain fell over the eastern portion of the cotton belt during the past twenty-four hours.

Conditions indicate unsettled weather, but it will be mostly fair over this locality Friday.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

Cloudy rainy weather prevails over the eastern portion of the cotton belt, and fair weather over the western portion, with cooler conditions. The following excessive rainfalls are reported: Longview, Texas, 1 93; Fort Gaines, Ga., 2.16; Thomasville, Ga., 1.70; Way Cross, Ga., 2.30; Millen, Ga., 2 16; Waynesboro, Ga., 2.10; Eastman, Ga., 1.74; Florence, S. C., 1.43; Greensboro, N. C., 1 25; Mobile, Ala., 2.20.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 12.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 5.2 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Fair, except showers near the coast; westerly winds.

## OUTLINES.

In the Senate yesterday the resolution to bring Chapman, the sugar trust witness, before the bar of the Senate was debated; Senator Tillman said it was charged that within a week three Senators had speculated in sugar stock and made money; the Cuban resolution went over again, to be called up Monday; the tariff bill will be taken up Thursday. —— University of Virginia beat Cornell in a game of ball yesterday. —— A number of members of the Senate foreign relations committee are *earnestly desirous* of instant action by *the President* in aid of the Cuban insurgents; the report of the sub-committee shows a deplorable situation of affairs in the island among Americans as well as Cubans. —— The Powers have renewed their proposal to Turkey for an armistice, which it is thought the Porte will not grant until their troops occupy Domokos. —— Seven men killed and others badly injured in an accident at a mine in Tennessee. —— Cheatham's nomination for Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D. C., has been confirmed by the Senate. —— The bubonic plague in India is still making fearful ravages. —— The government of Greece is purchasing large quantities of war material, and continues to send men to the front; Greek forces are besieging Nicopolis and Prevesa. —— Col. Buck, the new minister to Japan, and Sewall, minister to Hawaii, will jointly study the situation at Honolulu relative to stories that Japan wanted to colonize and seize the islands. —— A dispatch from Havana denies the report that the city is excited by rumors of an intended attack by Gen. Maximo Gomez; Spaniards report more than 400 houses burned and insurgent camps destroyed near Manzanillo. —— Chipley led in the last ballot for United States Senator by the Florida Legislature, but he lacked three votes of an election. —— Con. Baker, of Columbus, O., in the bicycle contest at Atlanta, broke the world's record for one mile; time, 2 04 1 5. —— New York markets: Money on call was easy at 1¼@1½ per cent., last loan at 1½ and closed offered at 1½ per cent.; cotton firm—middling 7 13 16c; flour quiet, firm and fairly active on spring patents and winter straights—winter patents $4 60@$4 90; wheat—spot firmer—No. 1 Northern 85⅝c; corn—spot firm; options opened steady and were later influenced by the advance in wheat and closed ¼@⅜c higher; rosin steady—strained common to good $1.65; spirits turpentine steady at 28¼@28¾c.

Anna Held sailed from New York a few days ago with $35,000 winnings from the New Yorkers. What Anna's particular forte lay in we don't know, but it seems she held her hand with 'em.

To help along the planting of sugar beets in this country the U. S. Department of Agriculture has distributed seed to 20,000 farmers. The stock on hand was exhausted before the demands could be supplied.

Baltimore has a wheeler who recently made 170 miles in 12 hours, and followed that up by making 314 miles in 24 hours. This knocks the horse out and isn't asking much odds of some of the railroads.

Last week's issue of the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* was a splendid edition and much of its space was given to interesting articles on North Carolina, its attractions, progress and industries. These articles present much valuable information in condensed form.

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Twelve Months | $5.00 |
| Six " | 2.50 |
| Three " | 1.25 |
| Two " | 1.00 |
| One " | 50 |

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

Governor Bradley of Kentucky doesn't believe in imprisoning juveniles with hardened veteran criminals. For this reason he recently pardoned a twelve-year-old girl convicted of perjury and sentenced to the penitentiary, and threatened to pardon every juvenile in the penitentiary if the Legislature refuses to establish a reformatory. We are with him

Paper is now used for a multiplicity of things for which nobody ever thought it would be used. Paper collars, paper clothes, paper buckets, basins, plates, paper car wheels and lots of other things. Added to these is paper belting for machinery, the invention of a German, and last so far telegraph poles, which are said to be stronger and more durable than wooden poles.

In a recent interview in Washington, Chairman Dingley attributed the raids on the Treasury to the deficiency in the revenue. What rot. Mr. Dingley knows that the raids on the Treasury began before there was any deficiency in the revenue, or before the Wilson bill, to which they ascribe the deficiency, became a law.

The King of Greece is the son of the King of Denmark, and as he is not a Greek it isn't very surprising that the Greeks are not much stuck on him nor his family. Their achievements since the racket with the Turks began are not calculated to inspire any enthusiasm for them in the "fatherland" they talk about.

They had an elopement at Shelbyville, Ind., the other day, when with her fascinating wiles Orma Gothman, aged 79, captured August Bush, aged 77, gave her children the slip and ran away with him and married him. When young people determine to marry they will find some way to get spliced.

Great deposits of anthracite coal have been discovered in Utah, but the Trust got a clutch on them, so the discovery doesn't benefit the consumers much. We believe this is the first discovery in this country of anthracite coal outside of Pennsylvania.

Li Hung Chang planted a tree at Grant's tomb the other day. He planted it by proxy, having delegated Minister Yang Tu to do the job. Yang Tu did it all right, we suppose, but judging from the pictures he looked as if he was trying to sit down and dig dirt at the same time.

Japan is building railroads right along. There are now 4,690 miles of Government and private roads, to which 1,543 miles are to be added. Many applications for charters have been made, and the contemplated mileage when constructed will give her a total of 19,146 miles.

It isn't often that the unsophisticated savage gets ahead of the English trader, but those Pacific islanders who recently killed and ate a couple English traders got in their work and took the traders in.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MERCER & EVANS—Shoes.
SEACOAST ROAD—Schedule.
FOR SALE—Cottage at Ocean View.

## LOCAL DOTS.

**Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.**

— It is rumored that a new bank is to be established in Fayetteville.

— Rev. F. N. Skinner, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, will leave to-day with his family for his new home at Clinton.

— A special meeting of the Wilmington Light Infantry will be held to-night at 8.15 at their armory to consider the question of their anniversary celebration on May 20th.

— On account of the Episcopal Convention, Raleigh, N.C., the Seaboard Air Line will sell round-trip tickets to that point at reduced rates. Tickets on sale May 12th and 14th, final limit May 19th.

— In a game of ball yesterday between the Blues and Greens, two juvenile teams, the former beat the latter by a score of 8 to 2. Taylor and Emerson were the battery for the Blues and Reilly and Heide for the Greens.

— Rain was scarcely ever more welcome than it was to the people of Wilmington yesterday. The dust was becoming most disagreeable and the high wind made it a great deal worse. The fall of rain was a great relief.

## PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

**Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.**

— Mr. W. J. Pugh, of Clinton, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. M. C. Guthrie, of Southport, was here yesterday.

— Mr. E. Ludford, of Plymouth, arrived in the city yesterday.

— Miss Agnes Foy, of Newbern, is in the city, visiting friends.

— D. J. Lewis, Esq., of Whiteville, was registered here yesterday.

— Mr. D. Thomas, of Winston, was among yesterday's arrivals.

— Mr. N. Sidbury, of Holly Ridge, was observed on our streets yesterday.

— Mr. C. C. Bordeaux, of Castle Hayne, was among yesterday's arrivals.

— Mr. D. J. Williams and wife, of Wallace, were registered here yesterday.

— Mrs. C. J. Shaw, of Carthage, was among yesterday's hotel registrations.

— Dr. E. W. Ward, of Pollocksville, is in the city attending the Federal Court.

— Mr. H. A. Brown, of Newbern, was among the visitors in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. D. Holmes and wife, of Monroe, were among yesterday's hotel registrations.

— Mr. F. L. Pippen, a prominent citizen of Endfield, was among the visitors to the city yesterday.

— Messrs. Charles Brinkley and Samuel Yoffe, of Pollocksville, came down on the excursion from Newbern yesterday.

— The STAR's valued acquaintance, Mr. Joseph McLaurin, of "Quercus," made this office a pleasant call yesterday.

— Col. Walker Taylor returned yesterday from Charlotte, where he has been attending the meetings of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

— Messrs. Jno. M. Wolfe, Beaufort; R. W. Taylor, Morehead City; E. Gerock, Newbern; T. E. Gilman, Jacksonville; W. H. Gaskins, Aurora, and G. L Giddens, Faison, were in the city yesterday on their way to their homes after attending the meeting of the Grand Lodge at Charlotte.

— Mr. Chas. J. Parker, Secretary of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, requests the statement that the Wake Forest Faculty have postponed the opening of the Wake Forest Summer school from June 23rd to June 28th, so as not to conflict with the Assembly, which will be in session from June 15th to 25th.

— The following is from the Newbern *Journal* of yesterday: "Mr. James K. Collier, one of the most prominent Republicans of North Carolina, arrived in the city last evening and is registered at the Chattawka Hotel. Mr. Collier, by the way, is strongly endorsed by his party for appointment as consul general to Melbourne, Australia, under the McKinley administration."

## BY RIVER AND RAIL.

**Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.**

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—3 bales cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine, 2 bbls tar, 3 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—26 casks spirits turpentine, 4 bbls rosin, 101 bbls tar, 18 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—46 casks spirits turpentine, 143 bbls rosin, 10 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—44 casks spirits turpentine, 53 bbls rosin, 36 bbls tar.

Steamer Driver—27 casks spirits turpentine, 104 bbls rosin, 27 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 4 bales; spirits turpentine, 146 casks; rosin, 303 bbls; tar, 175 bbls; crude turpentine, 21 bbls.

**Catherine Kennedy Home.**

The Ladies' Benevolent Society desire to express their hearty thanks to all who have contributed to the improvements which have lately been made at the Catherine Kennedy Home, and especially to Mrs. Lilly Wiggins for the bath-room which she has given as a memorial of her mother and aunt, and to Messrs. Paterson & Downing, of New York, for a contribution of fifty dollars.

The names of all contributors would occupy much space and are therefore not published, but to each and every one the Society feels sincerely grateful.

**A Narrow Escape.**

A lamp explosion caused Mr. Cutlar Lee to get severely burned Wednesday night. He had picked the lamp up when in some unaccountable way the flame was communicated to the oil, causing an explosion. But for Mr. Lee's presence of mind in throwing his coat over his head and extinguishing the flames he might have been seriously injured. As it was he escaped with burns on face and hands.

**Editor Oates to Marry.**

Cards are out for the marriage of Mr. Jno. A. Oates, the talented young editor of the *North Carolina Baptist*, to Mrs. Emma Estelle Dodd, sister of Rev. H. A. Brown, of Winston. The happy event will be solemnized at Winston May 20th, and Mr. and Mrs. Oates will be at home in Fayetteville after June 1st. The STAR tenders its best wishes.

— The STAR acknowledges with pleasure the receipt of an invitation to the closing exercises of the South River Baptist Institute, at Autryville, Thursday, May 20th. The exercises will consist of an address by Rev. J. A. Smith in the morning, a debate in the afternoon, and a concert by the school at night.

## THE FEDERAL COURT.

**A Number of Cases Disposed of at Yesterday's Session.**

In the United States District Court yesterday, cases were disposed of as follows:

United States vs. J. M. Adams, failure to cancel stamps. Capias issued.

United States vs. J. M. Adams, refilling stamped package. Capias issued.

United States vs. B. C. Barclay alias E. C. Barclay, failure to cancel stamps. Capias issued.

United States vs. Emma Thompson, retailing liquor without license. Called and failed. Judgment nisi.

United States vs. L. D. Davis, retailing liquor without license. Called and failed. Judgment nisi.

United States vs. Jennie Thompson, retailing liquor without license. Called and failed; judgment nisi.

United States vs. Henry Covington, retailing liquor without license. Called and failed; judgment nisi.

United States vs. J. M. Adams, retailing liquor without license. Sci fa issued and case continued.

The case of Alsenia Reid vs. A. G. Ricaud, receiver of the First National bank, occupied the afternoon session of the United States Circuit Court. This action was brought by the complainer to obtain the legal right to a piece of land in Cape Fear township. She claimed that previous to the failure of the First National bank she gave H. M. Bowden, cashier of the bank, $400 with which to buy a piece of land in Cape Fear township; that Bowden bought the land and had the title made out in his name, and consequently when the bank failed and Bowden's property was levied upon, this piece of land was included in the levy and sold.

Geo. Rountree, Esq., and Junius Davis, Esq., appeared for the complainer and E. K. Bryan, Esq., for the defendant.

The complainer introduced as witness Geo. Tilley, from whom the land was purchased, who swore that Bowden stated to him at the time of the purchase that he (Bowden) was buying the land for Alsenia Reid.

The Court decided that the complainer had a legal right to the land.

Mr. Bryan, for the defence, gave notice of an appeal.

A few minutes before 6 o'clock Court took a recess until 10 o'clock this morning, when the case of the White Oak River Corporation Company vs. Thos. McIntyre, will be called.

## KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

**Officers Elected by the Grand Commandery of North Carolina—Resolutions Adopted.**

The Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, reassembled yesterday morning in adjourned session. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

R. E. Grand Commander—J. H. Hackburn, Newbern.

Deputy Grand Commander—M. D. Bailey, Winston.

Grand Generalissimo—W. E. Storm, Wilmington.

Grand Captain General—W. F. Randolph, Asheville.

Grand Prelate—Rev. C. Z. Hoffman, Charlotte.

Grand Senior Warden—J. D. Bullock, Wilson.

Grand Junior Warden—D. E. Allen, Charlotte.

Grand Standard Bearer—J. C. Drewry, Raleigh.

Grand Sword Bearer—E. P. Bailey, Wilmington.

Grand Warden—J. B. Clark, Newbern.

Grand Sentinel—R. H. Bailey, Raleigh.

The above officers were installed yesterday afternoon by Past Grand Commander W. A. Withers, of Raleigh.

Resolutions were adopted by the body thanking the Clarendon and Carolina Yacht Clubs, the Masonic fraternity of this city and the citizens for courteous attention and hospitality.

Joseph H. Hackburn, the newly elected Commander of the Templars of North Carolina, is a well known and popular gentleman of Newbern, in which city he has extensive business interests. His advancement to the highest gift in the power of the State Templars, indicates the esteem felt by the entire fraternity for the sterling qualities and worth of Sir Knight Hackburn.

The parade of the Knights Templar was scheduled for 5 o'clock last evening, but on account of the exceedingly inclement weather was postponed until this morning at 9 o'clock.

Big times were had at Ocean View last night. A banquet was tendered the visitors at the Carolina Yacht Club house, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all in attendance. The evening was enlivened by a delightful concert by the Second Regiment Band.

After the parade this morning, which will be directed by Grand Marshal W. E. Storm, a trip down the river will be given the visitors.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon the Mystic Shriners will go on parade, and will meet in session to-night.

**One Cent a Word.**

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance

— There will be no meeting of Hanover Lodge No. 145, I. O. O. F., to-night.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

## BASE BALL.

**The National League—Result of Yesterday's Games and Other Interesting Features.**

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Philadelphia 3; Louisville 2.
Cincinnati 7; New York 3.
Boston 4; Cleveland 1.
Washington 7; Pittsburg 4.
Brooklyn-Chicago—Rain.

WHERE THEY PLAY TO DAY.

Baltimore at St. Louis.
New York at Cincinnati.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Louisville.
Washington at Pittsburg.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

| | Won. | Lost | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 13 | 3 | .812 |
| Philadelphia | 12 | 6 | .666 |
| Louisville | 9 | 5 | .643 |
| Pittsburg | 9 | 6 | .600 |
| Cincinnati | 10 | 7 | .588 |
| Boston | 8 | 8 | .500 |
| Cleveland | 8 | 9 | .470 |
| New York | 6 | 7 | .461 |
| Brooklyn | 6 | 10 | .375 |
| Washington | 5 | 10 | .333 |
| Chicago | 5 | 12 | .294 |
| St. Louis | 4 | 12 | .250 |

It took the Phillies twelve innings yesterday to convince the Colonels that they were entitled to second place.

St. Louis seems to be in hard luck. She now ranks last and is scheduled for three games, commencing to-day, with the Orioles, but who knows but she might accidentally surprise the Champions.

Once more yesterday New York met defeat. Where is Rusie?

Jimmy Stafford played with Louisville yesterday for the first time, and reports say that he played good ball.

## VISITORS FROM NEWBERN.

**A Number of Ladies in the Party of Excursionists.**

A Newbern delegation came over yesterday, about 100 strong, on an excursion given by one of the circles in the Episcopal church. A good part of the crowd brought their wheels and got off at the Seacoast junction for a "spin" down to the beach. A party of twenty or thirty spent the day in the city.

Some of the excursion party were Mrs. O. H. Guion, Isaac Patterson, Mrs. John Hughes, Mrs. J. E. Chadbourn, Mrs. Walter Duffy, Mrs. Carlton Lumsden, Mrs. John Dunn, Mrs. Dr. Isaac Taylor, Mrs. Charles Ives, Misses Mary Oliver, Mary Smallwood, Isabel Bryan, Hattie Lane, Mary Guion, Annie Stevenson, Alice Duffy, Bessie Patterson, Mabel Hughes, Nannie Street, Nellie Jones, Leah Jones, Olivia Metts, Pauline Felton, Mamie Tolson, Hattie Cole, and Messrs. Thos. W. Waters, master of ceremonies, John Dunn, C. D. Bradham, J. E. Chadbourn, T. W. Dewey, B. B. Neal, H. R. Bryan, Jr., E. F. Rowe, W. E Patterson, Jos. B. Congdon, L. J. Taylor, N. C. Hughes, P. S. Cox, J. Leo Burruss, J. H. Simmons, R. A. Nunn, Dr. R. D. V. Jones, Capt. Pitts, O. H. Guion, Tom Hyman, T. A. Green, Capt. J. D. Clark, John Tolson, F. S. Duffy, C. L Ives, E. C. Potter.

The excursion left here at 7.30 last night on its return to Newbern. A cordial welcome always awaits Newbern visitors here. So come again.

**Death of Miss Callie Reed French.**

The news of the death of Miss Callie Reed French is not a surprise to her friends, as it has been feared for some time that she could not live. But the report that she had passed away was none the less painful because it was not unexpected. Miss French died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the residence of her father, corner Eighth and Market streets.

It is doubtful if there was a young lady in the city who was more universally beloved than Miss French. Her sweet Christian character and sunny disposition, united with unusual graces both of mind and person, won for her a wide circle of friends. They all hear with profound sorrow of her untimely end.

The deceased young lady had been an invalid for twelve months or longer and had suffered much pain, but she entered into rest without a struggle.

She is survived by her father, Mr. William R. French, clerk of the Criminal Court, her mother, Mrs. Eliza French, and her only brother, Mr. Robert S. French, who is general passenger agent of the Plant system, and who arrived here Monday to be present at the bedside of his sister. Mrs. J. Harry Boatwright, of Portsmouth, a warm personal friend of the deceased, was also summoned to the sick bed.

The funeral will be conducted at 11 o'clock this morning from St. James' church.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Wilmington post-office May 14, 1897:

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Julia E Barden, Mrs Sarah Brown, Mrs Anna Mack, Mrs Annie Pergese, Mrs Hannah Rhodes, Miss Rosa Matthews, Mrs W Rice, Mrs M A Taylor, Miss Abbie Wilder.

MEN'S LIST.

B E Andrews (2), Wales Alnon, Mr Brooks Bigelow (2), H L Brown, W K Bryan, G O Cox, Geo K Carter, W C Clem, T J Farrum, Geo Grogan, R F Hoke, W I Holt, Archeny Kidg, C Kerneguy, C D Moore, Josiah Merritt, J C Millen, Robt Morse, S S Mints, Warner Murine, Jas Perry, Seth and E J Phillips (2), A Patter, Chas W Robinson, Chas Robbins, Charlie Russell, E D Richardson, Wm H Richardson, Wm Reese, C A Steed, Council Simmons, Jno Smith, R B Scott, Riley Smith, Hampton Townsend, J W Thallem, J W Vorhes (2).

RETURNED FROM DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Geo H Tomsord, T A Taft.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in fifteen days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

GEO. L. MORTON, Postmaster.

**A Florida Blossom.**

Messrs. D. M. Flynn & Co., Tar Heels engaged in the turpentine industry at Phoenix, Fla., send the STAR a cotton blossom—long staple cotton—the first of the season in the "Land of Flowers."

## THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not? Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

## NEWS FROM RALEIGH.

**THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION IS LARGELY ATTENDED.**

**Other Conventions to Meet To-day—Gov. Russell Declines Invitation to Visit Charlotte—The State Experiment Farm—A Peculiar Case in the Mayor's Court.**

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., May 13.

Since the discovery of tuberculosis at the Experiment farm an examination is being made for the same disease in two large dairies near the city. Dr. McKee, the city health officer, has forbidden the sale of dairy products in the city by the Experiment farm.

Governor Russell is forced to decline the invitation of the city of Charlotte to be its guest on the 20th of May, having previously accepted an invitation to attend the Commencement exercises at the State Normal School at that time. The Governor has detailed Major Hayes and Col. E. G Harrell to represent him at Charlotte.

The roofs of the Capitol and Supreme Court buildings are to be painted and inside work done. The contract for the work will probably be let this evening.

Mrs. Raymond, of Southern Pines, is a guest at the Executive Mansion.

The Daughters of the King meet at Christ Church to-morrow in fourth annual session.

The second annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew also convenes to-morrow. Distinguished members of the Brotherhood from a distance are here to attend the sessions.

The Episcopal convention is largely attended. It is a most intelligent and enthusiastic gathering.

Superintendent Smith, of the Penitentiary, has moved his family here and they are residing at the administration building inside the prison grounds.

Attorney General Walser has returned to the city after an absence of some weeks.

A peculiar case was tried in the Mayor's Court to-day. Mary Hass, a white woman, attempted to pour oil on her husband, John Hass, and set him afire, because he wanted to move near his work. Seeing that her husband was determined to move she set fire to her bed and the fire company had to extinguish the flames. The Hass woman objected to moving for the reason that it would break up her four setting hens. She declared that she cared more for her hens than her husband.

**Delegates to the Episcopal Council.**

The following delegates and alternates to the annual council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which convenes in Goldsboro on the 21st proximo, have been elected:

St. James—Delegates, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Col. Wm. L. DeRosset, Col. Jno. W. Atkinson, Mr. William Calder; alternates, Messrs. W. H. Green, Clayton Giles, D. H. Lippitt and Col. A. M. Waddell.

St. Paul's—Delegates, Dr. W. D. McMillan, Messrs. Jno. J. Winally, DuBrutz Cutlar and Robert C. Cantwell; alternates, Messrs. DuBrutz Cutlar, Jr., E. W. Manning, Jr., W. P. Toomer and W. J. Clemmons.

St. John's—Delegates, Messrs. Gabriel Holmes, Chas. Humphreys, H. G. Smallbones and J. C. Munds; alternates, Messrs. Geo. LeGrand, T. W. Meares, T. F. Darden and H. E. Wells.

## DRUGGISTS AND ODD FELLOWS

**Pharmaceutical Association Elect Officers and Adjourn—The Grand Lodge to Maintain a Home for Aged and Infirm Members of the Order.**

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, May 13.—The Pharmaceutical Association adjourned to-day to meet in Charlotte next year. Officers were elected as follows: J. P. Stedman, of Oxford, President; Wm. Yearby, of Durham, J. B. Smith, of Lexington, and James I. Johnson, of Raleigh, Vice Presidents; H. R. Horne, of Fayetteville, Secretary; A. J. Cooke, of Fayetteville, Treasurer. W. H. Hearn, of Charlotte, was re-elected a member of the Board of Pharmacy for the term of five years.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of North Carolina decided to maintain a home for aged and infirm Odd Fellows and the widows of Odd Fellows. A fund of five hundred dollars is already secured.

**DIED.**

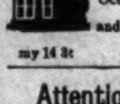
FRENCH—Entered into Paradise 10 a. m., May 13th, CALLIE REED, only daughter of William R. and Eliza French.

Funeral from St. James' Church at 11 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

Blessed are the pure in heart; for they shall see God.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**For Sale,**



THE JENKINS COTTAGE AT Ocean View. Six rooms, furnished and ready to occupy. Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent.

my 14 3t

**Attention Representatives**

TO THE GRAND CHAPTER AND OASIS Temple. While in the city call at Prempert's Barber Shop, 11 South Front street, for a first-class Shave, Hair Cut or anything in that line. We will fix you up in fine shape for the parade. Respectfully, ARTHUR PREMPERT, 11 South Front street.

my 12 tf

**Schedule on Wilmington Seacoast R. R.**

ON AND AFTER MAY 5TH, 1897, DAILY except Sunday: Leave Wilmington, 10.10 a. m., 3.30 p. m., 6 30 p. m. Leave Ocean View, 7.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 5 p. m.

Sunday Trains: Leave Wilmington, 10 a. m., 2.30 p. m., 6.30 p. m. Leave Ocean View, 12 m., 5 p. m.

my 4 tf R. O. GRANT, Supt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Big Reduction**

—IN—

**Toilet SOAPS**

THIS WEEK.

ROBERT R. BELLAMY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

N. E. Cor. Front and Market Sts.

ap 20 tf

**Best Quality Only**

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

**Flour, Sugar, Molasses,**

SALT MEAT, LARD,

**Meal, Corn, Oats, Hay, Lime, Cement**

Nails, Rivets, Hoop Iron, Snuff, Lye, Soap, Tobacco, Cigars, Cakes, Crackers.

Lowest cash prices.

WORTH & WORTH.

ap 9 tf

**Attention Everybody.**

300 bus. Field Peas for seed.
1,000 kegs Cut and Wire Nails.
50 barrels Mullets.
100 doz. Mexican Mustang Liniment.
100 ounces P. & W. Quinine.
50 doz Groves' Chill Tonic.

and a full line of heavy groceries at prices to meet any market We only ask a trial. D. L. GORE, 120, 122 & 124 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

my 7 tf

**Wil. Seacoast R. R. Co,**

30 Minutes to Ocean.

Surf Bathing, Boating, Fishing, &c.

The following rates for passenger fare will be in force to any and all stations on and after 4th May, 1897:

Single Trip Tickets (one way).......20 cents each.
Excursion Tickets (Round Trip) 35 " "
Commuter's Book (20 Round Trips)..$6.00 per book

From Greenville or Bradley's Creek, to any station on Beach, 15 cents round trip.

From Wrightsville, to any station on Beach, 10 cents round trip

From any station on Beach to any other station on the Beach, 5 cents each way.

R. O. GRANT, Supt. GEO. R. FRENCH, President. my 4 1w

Cooling, Refreshing, Emollient.

**Pyxis Toilet Cream**

—FOR—

ROUGHNESS, TAN, SUNBURN.

Most Drug Stores sell it, 25 cents.

JAMES D. NUTT, Proprietor.

ap 20 tf

**Press Boy Wanted.**

A strong active boy who has had experience in

**Running Job Presses**

can, if well recommended, secure employment by applying at the

ap 26 tf STAR OFFICE.

**For Sale Low**

50 Barrels MOLASSES,
100 Barrels MULLETS,
50 Bags COFFEE,
200 Boxes TOBACCO,
all grades.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

mar 28 tf 12 Market St.

**Foreclosure Sale.**

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of New Hanover county, made in the cause of Frank H. Blodgett, who sues in behalf of himself and all other creditors against the Union Construction Company, the undersigned receiver will expose for sale to the highest bidder at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door in the city of Southport, N. C., on Saturday, the 15th of May, 1897, at 12 M., the following described property: All the right, title and interest of the Union Construction Company in and to the franchise, roadbed, rights of way, aqueducts, culverts, bridges and other appurtenances of the Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio Railway Company, as the same is now surveyed, profiled, graded and constructed, from the point where the same connects with the W., C. & A. Railway near Meares' Bluff, Brunswick county, to the city of Southport; and also all the interest of said Construction Company in and to 450 coupon bonds of the sum of $1,000 each, secured by deed of trust made by the Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio Railway Company to the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, said deed being duly registered in said Brunswick county.

apr 13 30t J. T. ADAMS, Receiver.

**Trustee Sale of Hardware.**

I OFFER FOR SALE $5,000 WORTH OF Staple Hardware. The entire stock of John R. Pender, consisting of Farm Implements of every kind, Cook Stoves, Belting, Cast Material, Cutlery, Paints, Oils &c. In fact a well assorted and complete stock of Staple Hardware for cash. This is a fine opportunity for any one who may wish to engage in this line of business in the finest agricultural section of North Carolina. Come at once and examine the stock F. S. ROYSTER, Trustee.

Tarboro, N. C., May 4th, 1897. my 9 1w

**Send Us Your Orders**

OR ASK FOR QUOTATIONS WHEN needing Meats, Lard, Flour, Sugar, Coffees, Rice, Tobacco, Soap, Crackers, Candy, Molasses or anything in the Grocery line. We will sell you goods as cheap as any one from any point. All we ask is a trial, and will substantiate this. We solicit your orders and consignments.

R. R. STONE & CO., No. 7 South Water St.

my 5 D&W tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.**

Opens at Nashville, May 1st, and closes October 30th, 1897.

For this occasion the

**Seaboard Air Line**

Will sell

**Excursion Tickets**

AT VERY REDUCED RATES, the following being total rates from points named:

| | | A. | B. | C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charlotte | N. C. | $24 60 | $18 05 | $12 75 |
| Cheraw | S. C. | 26 25 | 19 25 | 13 81 |
| Durham | N. C. | 26 25 | 19 25 | 14 00 |
| Hamlet | " | 26 15 | 19 25 | 14 00 |
| Henderson | " | 26 25 | 19 25 | 14 00 |
| Lincolnton | " | 24 60 | 18 05 | 12 75 |
| Lewiston | " | 27 00 | 19 80 | 14 44 |
| Louisburg | " | 26 25 | 19 25 | 14 00 |
| Maxton | " | 26 25 | 19 25 | 14 00 |
| Monroe | " | 24 60 | 18 05 | 12 75 |
| Pittsboro | " | 27 00 | 19 80 | 14 25 |
| Raleigh | " | 26 25 | 19 25 | 14 00 |
| Rutherfordton | " | 24 60 | 18 05 | 12 75 |
| Sanford | " | 26 25 | 19 25 | 14 00 |
| Shelby | " | 24 60 | 18 05 | 12 75 |
| Wadesboro | " | 25 95 | 19 05 | 13 80 |
| Weldon | " | 26 25 | 19 25 | 14 00 |
| Wilmington | " | 26 25 | 19 25 | 14 00 |

Class A. Tickets sold daily April 23th to October 15th. Final limit November 7th.

Class B. Tickets sold daily April 19th to October 15th. Final limit twenty (20) days from date of sale.

Class C. Tickets sold Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, April 29th to October 28th. Final limit ten (10) days from date of sale.

Through service between all points on the

**Seaboard Air Line**

—TO—

**NASHVILLE.**

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

Run through without change.

For further information as to rates, schedules, train service, etc., apply to nearest Ticket Agent or address

H. S. LEARD, S. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.
S. S. BATCHELOR, C. T. A., Raleigh, N. C.
T. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
GEO. MCP. BATTLE, T. P. A., Charlotte, N. C.
B. A. NEWLAND, Gen'l Agent, Passenger Department, Atlanta, Ga.

E. St. John, V. P. and Gen'l Manager.

H. W. B. Glover, Traffic Manager. J. J. Anderson, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

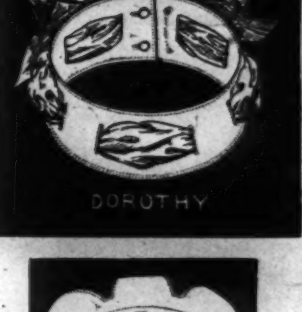
General Offices—PORTSMOUTH, VA.

my 6 tf

**J. H. REHDER & CO.'S**

DEPARTMENT STORE.

Latest Novelties in Ladies' Collars and Cuffs.



Many other styles 10 to 25 cents. Special prices in every department.

**J. H. REHDER & CO.,**

North Fourth Street, Near Bridge.

Car fare paid on purchases of $2 and up. my 6 tf

We are still receiving nice new fresh goods. Gents, Ladies, Boys and Girls of many styles and kinds. Beautiful lines of Children and Infant's

**SHOES.**

We take occasion to thank the generous public for the liberal patronage so kindly bestowed, and ask a continuance of the same. We solicit a trial from those who have not dealt with us. In passing look in our window. Respectfully,

**MERCER & EVANS,**

63½ steps east from corner Front and Princess Sts. my 2 tf

**Sale of Valuable Phosphate Lands and MACHINERY.**

ON MONDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1897, AT THE County Court House door in the city of Wilmington, county of New Hanover and State of North Carolina, we will sell at public auction to the highest bidder the following property of the North Carolina Phosphate Company, to-wit: A certain tract of land in the said county of New Hanover, beginning at the North side of the bridge over Prince George's creek on the Wilmington and Newbern road, and running thence Northeastwardly with said road to its intersection with the land of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, thence N. 70 d g. 15 minutes E. 28 chains 30 links with the land of said Railroad Company to a stake; thence N. 68 deg. W. 107 chains 95 links to the swamp; thence Southwardly with said swamp to Prince George's creek; thence Eastwardly with the meanderings of said creek to the beginning, containing eight hundred acres. Said land is described in a deed of trust from the North Carolina Phosphate Company to A. B. Andrews and others, Trustees, dated January 1st, 1889, and duly registered in New Hanover county.

Also all and every the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and franchises of the said North Carolina Phosphate Company, and all the works, machinery, property and effects of the said corporation now upon the land above described.

Said sale is made pursuant to the judgment of Wake Superior Court rendered at April term, 1897 in the cause therein pending entitled, "A. B. Young and others against the North Carolina Phosphate Company and others," No. 6919 Civil Issue Docket. Said judgment appearing on Minute Docket "B", pages 61 *et seq.*, of the records of said Court. Terms of sale, Cash. Hour of sale, 12 m.

C. M. BUSBEE, S. F. MORDECAI, Commissioners.

May 5th, 1897. my 5 tds

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1897

## EVADING TAXATION.

The Legislature of New York, which is, by the way, a Republican Legislature, has by a very large majority of both Houses passed an inheritance tax bill, which is now in the hands of the Republican Governor. Great pressure is being brought to bear on him to make him veto it, and as it is hoped by some, it is feared by others he will yield to this pressure and veto it. If the belief had been seriously entertained that this bill would pass the Legislature the probabilities are that some of the pressure now being brought to bear upon the Governor would have been tried on the Legislature. But if it was it didn't succeed, for the bill passed, as we have stated, by a very large majority of both Houses.

Some of the leading papers of New York city, which represent the wealthy, as most of the so-called "leading" papers of that city do, are bitterly opposed to this bill, and score the Legislature for passing it. Conspicuous among them is the New York *Sun*, which calls it anti-thrift legislation, and says the effect will be to drive men of enterprise and wealth out of New York into other States, where they are taxed less and treated with more respectful—or rather subservient—deference. That is one of the kinds of pressure they are bringing to bear upon the Governor for a veto.

There is probably some truth in the statement that this law will drive some rich men out of the State into other States where wealth has less taxes to pay, and doubtless some of them have been threatening to take their personal property and seek other quarters; but instead of this being a reason why they should not be subject to taxation it is a very good reason why they should be. If they refuse to bear their just proportion of taxation for the support of the State which protects them and makes their property secure, of what use are they to the commonwealth, and who need care whether they take up their abodes in some other State or in some foreign country where many of them go to spend their money? Men like that ought to be taxed as a matter of punishment for their meanness and lack of patriotism, if nothing else.

During Jay Gould's lifetime for a long time his personal estate in New York was assessed at $300,000. He was then worth about $50,000,000 or $60,000,000. He complained at that as high, and when they finally increased it to $500,000, he complained about persecution, and intimated that he would pull out and find a domicile somewhere else. But he didn't. When after his death the estate which was worth $70,000,000, was assessed at $2,000,000, the heirs howled and George moved his residence over to Tarrytown, New Jersey, as some other rich New York tax-dodgers had done before him. Since his residence in Tarrytown he has been paying tax on an assessment of $500,000, the same amount his father had been paying on in New York for several years previous to his death.

But there are tax laws, it seems, in New Jersey which were being evaded through the laxness or connivance of the assessors, and the newspapers of that State began to ask how it was that the Goulds paid taxes on only $500,000 and why it was that several other New York families who were known to be very wealthy paid taxes on comparatively insignificant amounts, while the farmers and other property owners in the State had to toe the mark without any dodging. These meddlesome editors went for the Tarrytown assessors, prodded them, put a bustle on them with threats to have them prosecuted for neglect of duty, and the result was that they got down to business and the assessment roll, which last year footed up $4,500,000, embracing all these expatriated rich New York people, this year foots up $17,782,400, which makes Tarrytown no slouch of a town so far as its assessed taxable wealth goes. As Tarrytown, through the prodding of the newspapers got onto them they are probably not so very much better off there as tax dodgers than they would be in Gotham, from which they fled to evade paying tax on the wealth they owned.

If it wasn't for their intense selfishness it might possibly dawn upon them that they are playing a very unreasonable and a very unpatriotic part in thus refusing to bear their fair proportion of taxation, while enjoying all the benefits pertaining to citizenship. They had protection of life, limb and property. If either was knowingly endangered, the law threw its protecting shield over it. The authority of the State with its armed soldiery stood, if necessary, between their property and the mob, and yet they seem to think that it is a duty and a privilege of the Government to take care of them and their belongings, without giving or offering anything in return to help keep up the machinery by which they are protected.

Is such a law any harder on them than it is on the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer or the shopmen? Every one of these is taxed on his property whether he prospers or fails in his transactions. The farmer pays on his land and house, and horses and cattle, and hogs and sheep, and on his money in bank and solvent credits, if he has any. And so others are taxed. There is no dodging for them, unless there is some lying or false swearing done. The tax comes out of them too, even of it has to be squeezed out by the sheriff. It is a good deal harder for the average citizen to pay taxes on a few thousand dollars' worth of property than it would be for the Goulds and other tax-dodging millionaires to pay taxes on the few millions that are assessed against them. But they seem to have an idea that they are being persecuted and robbed when they are asked to pay taxes even on the smaller portion of their millions.

These tax dodgers should be taught that great wealth has no right to be exempt from taxation, that they have no right to demand it, and that their wealth, which came to many of them without effort on their part, should bear its just proportion of the burden of government.

## MINOR MENTION.

Some one has said that "beauty unadorned is adorned the most." This may be true about some kinds of beauty, but it doesn't seem to apply to the hat or bonnet feminine, which insists upon bring adorned. Sometimes it is flowers, and ribbons, and feathers, and sometimes all three. The flowers and ribbons are all right for nature furnishes one abundantly and if she is short art assists her and art furnishes the other in abundance at so much per yard. But the line ought to be drawn on the birds and feathers, at least such feathers as are procured only by the murder of the birds that furnish them. But the forests of the world are made tributary to the inexorable demands of fashion and the birds must go or come. To show to what an extent this is being done we clip the following from the Atlanta *Constitution:*

"The Audubon Society, of Massachusetts, has recently made a thorough investigation of the subject for the purpose of ascertaining with some degree of exactitude how many birds are killed annually to supply the world's millinery establishments, and the figures collected by the society will doubtless be interesting to some of our readers. Great Britain alone, it is said, imports yearly over 25,000,000 birds, which find their way into the various fashion laboratories of the kingdom to be manufactured into hats and other articles of personal wear. The entire continent of Europe is credited with not less than 300,000,000 annually. To show the enterprise of individual firms engaged in the bird traffic, one establishment in London last year imported 400,000 humming birds, 6,000 birds of paradise and 500,000 birds of other descriptions. American firms, however, are by no means backward. One in Chicago last year received over 360,000 birds during the twelve months ending December 31, 1896, most of which have since found owners in the social realm."

If fashion would be content with the feathers and the wings and the heads and tails of birds that make their living by fighting and stealing from better birds, as the English sparrows do, and rendered no particular service to man, there would be no objection to utilizing them for head gear adornment, but it isn't, for it insists on having the feathered kinds of birds, and also some of the sweetest singers, and little fellows that start early in the morning and hustle around picking up the insects injurious to grain, fruit and flower. This makes the pretty bird and feather-decorated hat a costly little institution, and is one of the reasons why we cannot so enthusiastically admire it as we otherwise might.

* * *

Some of the cable news published yesterday in reference to the action of the Powers to put an end to the war between the Greeks and Turks is interesting. It is cabled that the Grecian Government is not satisfied with the terms submitted and that it reserves the right to veto the whole business after the Powers and Turkey have come to an agreement. One dispatch reports the Russian Government as having sent a peremptory order to Turkey to cease hostilities at once when Turkey was moving her forces forward to get a stronger grip on the territory which she desires to hold. It is also dissatisfied with the proposed settlement of the Cretan question. Take these two dispatches together, if they be true and they may mean a great deal. Is this part of the game that Russia has been playing? Will Turkey obey the order and cease hostilities? If not, what then? Has the Grecian Government got a hint from Russia, and hence in the hour of defeat, after imploring intervention, begun to show a stiff upper lip and kick against the terms? There are those who believe that Russia has been playing a game in this business from the beginning, and that before it was over she would show her hand, when she could find or make a pretext. Possibly this order to Turkey, given with the hope that it will be ignored, may be part of the game. The Russ is wiley, and doesn't stand on ceremony when it is his interest to move.

* * *

Farming pays and sometimes it doesn't. It is like any other business, which requires good management. The success depends upon the man and the management. Speaking of the industry in general, it does not pay because prices are low and the market is often overstocked with the main staples upon which the farmers depend than otherwise. But there are instances where farmers do make farming pay right in the midst of others who find it hard work to make ends meet. One of the most remarkable instances of this which we have read of, is told by the Atlanta *Constitution* in an account of the farming operations of a colored man named Powell in Decatur county, Georgia, who not many years ago began a poor boy working for wages, but saved his money, and bought land until he now owns 2,100 acres upon which he raises 400 bales of cotton annually and lots of other stuff, making not only all of his home supplies, but plenty to sell. His income from his farm last year was $7,000 clear of all expenses. He is not the best farmer in his section, but he has system, untiring industry, and is thrifty and saving. He takes no chances on prices, but when his crop is ready for market, sells it, get's it out of the way and off his mind, and gets ready for another crop.

We are in receipt of an invitation to the Commencement exercises of the State Normal and Industrial College, at Greensboro, beginning Saturday night, 15th inst, closing Wednesday night, 19th. Attractive features will be addresses by Col. Julian S. Carr and Hon. J. L. M. Curry, agent of the Peabody fund, Tuesday, and by Mr. Walter H. Page, formerly of this State, but for some time manager of the *Atlantic Monthly.* Aside from these the programme in which the pupils participate will be interesting. President McIver writes us that New Hanover has a larger representation in the school than any county in the State except Guilford, and that three of the graduates are bright Wilmington girls. We count on the Wilmington girls, who never fail to do us credit at home or abroad.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The newspapers are preparing to appoint a successor to Justice Field. Justice Field is getting used to this sort of thing.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— It is encouraging to note the continued movement from the northwest of immigrants to Southern Georgia, started by the Fitzgerald colony. It is an evidence of the success and still greater possibilities of the movement to learn that 10,000 acres of land in Wilcox county, about sixteen miles from Fitzgerald, have been purchased for the same purpose. —*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— Of course, a tariff measure is a thing that affects the welfare of the country, and ought to be considered carefully, but inasmuch as all the congressmen will vote just the same after debate as they do before, and inasmuch as there is no consideration in congressional debates, the vote might as well be taken at one time as another. The whole thing is dreary humbug anyway.—*Indianapolis Sentinel, Dem.*

—— Even the Japanese caricaturists are making sport of us. The editor of Fibre and Fabric says he had been favored with a copy of the Jijii Shimpo (Japanese *Times*) which has an illustration showing how Uncle Sam opened the ports of Japan forty years ago with his gunboats, and another illustration showing how Uncle Sam in 1897 is proposing to close the same ports with the tariff. The Jijii Shimpo touches Uncle Sam in a sore spot. Forty years ago he stood neck and neck with the foremost nation in the world in the contest for maritime and commercial supremacy. It is cruel to remind him of his degeneracy.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

A course of Hood's Sarsaparilla taken now will build up the system and prevent serious illness later on. Get only Hood's. †

## TWINKLINGS.

— Teacher—Who was Joan of Arc?

Bright Boy—Noah's wife.—*Life.*

— "Barrin' me landlady and me washerwoman," said Mr. Horrigham, with honest pride, "Oi owe no man a cent."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Some dentists speak of the rooms in which they receive their patients as "parlors." But they ought to call them 'drawing rooms."

— "Miss Smiley has a retreating forehead."

"Yes; it's quite Grecian."—*Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.*

— Not Affected: "Flour has gone up to ten cents a barrel."

"That's all right; we buy ours by the sack."—*Chicago Record.*

— Jones—"Your wife appears to be very much attached to her new bicycle."

Smith—"Oh, then you never saw her fall off."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

— Uncle Ned—"Instead of coming to me why don't you borrow from your friends?"

Dick—"Why, because they are my friends uncle."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

— Edith—Do you have much difficulty in talking German?

Bertha—Oh, dear, no; it's so much like gargling you can hardly tell the difference.—*Boston Transcript.*

— "Say," remarked the war editor, "I don't see how Turkey ever got her forces transported into Greece so quick, do you?"

"Certainly," replied the political editor, "she got hold of all the passes."—*Cincinnati Tribune.*

— Mrs. Hornbeak—"I wonder what we'd better give Cousin Em'ly for a weddin' present? It ought to be something cheap that will make a big show."

Farmer Hornbeak—"Guess we'd better give her a load of hay, then."—*N. Y. World.*

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

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## SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Laurinburg *Exchange:* A few weeks ago Mr. M. M. McKinnon invented a new plow that everybody believes to be the very thing. Now Mr. M. M. Ritch has come forward with another new plow that is a dandy. Both of these inventions are full of merit.

— Goldsboro *Headlight*: The farmers report a very fine stand of cotton and corn. —— A young negro named Richard Williams has been placed in jail here, charged with being implicated in the recent robbery at the office of Messrs. Baker, Isler & Co. —— Stephen Lane, who lived in Saulston section, was a well man Sunday and attended preaching at Wood's Grove Sunday night, as well as ever, went home and complained of being tired, laid down and in ten minutes he died of heart failure.

— Asheville *Citizen*: A. S. Lipscombe, a brakeman on the Southern Railway, was killed late yesterday afternoon by falling between the cars of a south bound freight train about two miles beyond Saluda. The train had begun the descent of the grade when Lipscombe endeavored to put on the brakes. In doing so he employed so much strength that the brake rod broke and the unfortunate man was hurled beneath the cars. Two of the cars passed over the body about the waist, completely severing and otherwise mutilating it.

— Hillsboro *Observer :* Early Monday morning two colored men from Person county, Dan Sergeant and Sam Snipes, met in Hillsboro on the corner of Churton and King streets. Some words passed between them, when Sergeant struck Snipes with a stone that weighed nearly four pounds, knocking him down and cutting a large hole in his scalp clean to the skull. Sergeant ran up Churton street, but was soon captured by white and colored citizens who happened to be near by when he struck Snipes. He was committed to jail without bail to await the results of Snipes' wounds, which Dr. Parris, after examining them, pronounced dangerous.

## OF DIFFERENT MINDS.

**Thought Their Dinner Was All Right, but the Company—Well.**

"Six o'clock already!"

Monsieur and madame, in the dining room, are giving a final satisfied glance at the preparations for the coming dinner.

Madame (flustrated)—Is everything right? You see nothing out of the way? Are you sure? Then I can finish dressing. I hope, dear, that our guests will be pleased.

"We can't do any better, my dear. Well, I hope it will be a success, You'll see, when the tongues are loosened, it will be gay enough."

Half past 7.

The guests have arrived; toilets of rose, of mauve, in exquisite taste, form a charming whole. White shoulders offer a ravishing contrast to the black coats. After the usual presentations they pass into the dining room.

Every one finds the dinner perfect; the wines are approved by the connoisseurs; the most open gayety reigns; monsieur and madame exchange from time to time little smiles of satisfaction.

The company rise from the table. The ladies pass into the drawing room, when the gentlemen—oh, the wretches—hasten to the smoking room.

A slight coolness results, but passes quickly when they make their appearance again. There is chat, a little music, a monologue. The evening ends at midnight.

On the stairs.

First Guest—Did you see, my dear, what awkwardness, what affectation. Poor things, they trotted out all their silver.

Second Guest—Their silver! You make me laugh! It was plate. I can always tell. I have so much old family silver myself.

Third Guest—You are both wrong, That silver was hired from the caterer. I saw those same candelabra last week at some supper.

All (together)—Impossible!

Fourth Guest—If their wine had only been good, I should not have noticed the rest. But such wines! I can't imagine where they got them. St. Emilion, indeed! Clos Vougeot! I nearly laughed in their faces. Now, in my cellar I have those wines. But what a difference!

Only at the door of the carriage the remarks end.

Midnight.

The guests have left.

Monsieur and madame are alone.

Madame—I am so tired, but so pleased it was perfect. Everything went off well; our friends were delighted. Don't you think so? The dinners at the Limety or at the Corunt were neither of them comparable to ours.

Monsieur—I should say not. Some of the women were jealous too. I saw their glances. How could it be otherwise? The dishes were delicious, the wines exquisite.

Madame—Andre, dear, I hope you don't mind, now that it's such a success, but I've spent a good deal more than my household allowance? Are you angry?

Monsieur—Angry, no indeed. We made a great hit tonight. I will make up the deficit. I am delighted. And the compliments the men paid me on you, my dear! But you must be tired. We must go to rest.

Madame—Yes, on your laurels.—Paris Triboulet.

### A Peacock Mantel.

"Cover the mantel board with peacock blue velours," writes John Sparrowhawk in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Take peacock feathers of equal length and sufficient in number to go around the edge of the board, placing the reed or quill part of the feathers about one inch apart. Tack them on to the board with straw matting staples, and afterward cover with a jeweled gimp. The feathers may be secured at the center and ends by weaving through them some strands of silk of peacock blue color."

### Receptions and Teas.

At teas and receptions guests are not expected to take leave of the host and hostess when departing, a card left on the table covering the point of civility. This arises out of the fact that people come and go constantly between the hours prescribed by invitation, keeping the hostess occupied in receiving from first to last. These affairs afford opportunity to entertain twice the number of guests without the discomfort of a crowd when the service in the dining room is continuous

## THE LITTLE FIFER.

"Hey there, little fifer, what are you doing?" called our Sergeant La Ramee, who was on his way to the neighboring town in quest of a pork fricassee for the colonel's supper.

"I will tell you how it is, M. Sergeant," replied the little fifer. "His majesty the king being in great need of money and wishing to give a new chateau to a relative, it has been decided by the Cour des Comptes that the regiment, musicians and soldiers, shall not be paid this month; so, as my grandmother is poor and I have not a cent in my pocket to buy her supper, I have come out here by the wall to break the ice on the trench and see if I can't fish out a few frogs."

"Don't count on that," said La Ramee. "In winter frogs sleep."

"I know that. But the sky is so blue I thought perhaps they might wake up."

Sergeant La Ramee went on his way, and the little fifer hacked away courageously at the ice.

This little soldier, who loved his grandmother so much, was indeed as pretty a fellow as one would wish to see. Not much higher than a man's knee and dressed all in red, as were all in his regiment, he played his fife so finely as he marked the time for the whiskered halberdiers that on their entry into town the ladies at the windows forgot to look at the drum major.

The fifer understood frog fishing almost as well as he did playing martial airs. When the ice was cut out and thrown aside so that a little round spot of water appeared, he soon improvised a line and rod of a piece of string he had with him and a dry reed which he cut. Bait only was lacking. Usually this would not have worried our fisherman, for he would have used a red poppy for the purpose, as frogs are so greedy that anything red attracts them.

But poppies do not flourish under the snow, and hunt as he might nothing red could be found.

He was about to give up in despair and go away, when just at that moment a great frog poked its head out of the water. Lazily, as if half asleep, it stretched out its legs, opened first one and then the other of its pretty yellow eyes to the sun, then distended its white throat and uttered a gentle croak to which many others responded.

"That must be the mother of the other frogs," thought the little fifer, who had never before seen so large a one. "What a chance and what a pity to let it escape."

Then a sudden idea struck him.

"What if I were to take a part of my suspender strap. It is the regulation scarlet, and the frogs will surely bite at it."

No sooner said than done. The strap of regulation red soon danced merrily on the clear water just in front of the frog's nose. It seized the bait, the fisherman jerked, the line broke and the frog darted under the water, carrying the cloth with it.

Fortunately there was the other strap. He could try again. The frog reappeared, bit again, the line broke, and the second half went to join the first.

"Dear me!" thought the fisherman. "What harm would there be in cutting a little piece out of my waistband? No one will ever want to look under my jacket."

Taking his knife he cut out a little piece, which the frog, alas, carried away as before, and then another one, and another one.

On his way back with the provisions Sergeant La Ramee found the unlucky little fellow crying bitterly.

"What! A soldier crying!"

For answer the little fifer stood up.

"A bad business!" said La Ramee after looking hard at the cut trousers. "Injury to clothes or equipments furnished by the government is a matter to be tried by a court martial."

Saying this, he went on his way, blowing out his long mustaches.

The little fifer wept all the more bitterly. He already saw himself arrested, shut up in a dark cell and taken between two gendarmes before his judges. In vain he tried to move them, saying:

"It was not for myself. It was to get a dish of frogs for my grandmother, who is old and poor and had nothing for her dinner."

The military code was inflexible. He was disgraced, his fife and little sword were broken and they led him out on a plain where two months before he had marched at the head of the regiment past a shot conscript.

Then, thinking of his grandmother out of her head from cold and sorrow, he thought it would be better to die right away. So he let himself slide down on the frozen snow toward the black hole, from which the stars were already reflected.

But in what a wonderful land the little fifer suddenly found himself. As far as he could see there were great shining arches through which the soft light filtered, and long plants covered with sparkling crystals rising from below like delicate columns. These mingling with the silvery mosses on the banks resembled the most magnificent architecture. On the right, on the left, in these little grottoes, and the crevices made by the roots and loose earth, slept frogs of every species in numberless quantities. He filled great baskets with them to carry to his grandmother. The court martial no longer frightened him. He only vaguely remembered the damage to his breeches. Only one thing astonished him. That was that he was so warm in the water under the ice. Then he felt very happy and understood that he was going to sleep among the frogs.

He slept a long time. Suddenly a voice awakened him. It was his grandmother's.

"Hush!" she said. "He is opening his eyes. Oh, the naughty boy to make so much trouble!"

The little fifer was again seized with fear when he saw at the foot of his bed the shaggy eyebrows and long mustaches of La Ramee.

"The trousers! The court martial! Don't let them carry me off!" And he clung in despair to his grandmother's jacket. But she reassured him. The good La Ramee had taken him out of the water half frozen and trembling with fever, then he had told the colonel of the affair, and that officer had sent a man on horseback with a supper and a pair of new trousers.

The sausage was sputtering on the stove, and the trousers were hanging on the wall.

And this is the tale my nurse told me of the little red fifer who for love of his grandmother fished for frogs.—From the French For Short Stories.

### Realism on the Links.

"Is de big bloke de fader of de little un?"

"Naw. Git out; dat's his caddie."

"W'at does de kid do?"

"Tells him which er dose dere sticks to use."

"W'at'll his nibs do when he gets over de hill?"

"Aw, he'll swear an say de game ain't no good an he can't play de game."

"Cos why?"

"Cos his ball went in de duck pond."

"Can he play de game?"

"Naw."—Brooklyn Life.

### Duty.

Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by menaces of destruction to the government, nor of dungeons to ourselves. Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it. — Abraham Lincoln, 1860.

### Home Charm.

The things that constitute the true charm of a home cannot be bought or secured by the labor of hirelings. It is only the mistress of the house, the wife and mother, through her love and union of interest with her husband and children, who, guided by her affection, will labor to bring that charm about her household which springs from systematic labor, scrupulous neatness and economy, a finely appointed table and served with exquisite taste.

### Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

THE SUSPENDER FAD.

RASTUS—"Here you, Lize, wot yer dun doin' wid my best Sunday suspenses, hey!"

LIZE—"Why, pop, I dun see in der papers dat it's de stile fo' young ladies to wear suspenders now, and I dun borrowed yo's fo' de ball dis evening, and I want to take along your Pick Leaf Smoking Tobacco."

LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

## QUARTERLY MEETINGS

For the Wilmington District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

Brunswick, at New Hope, May 14.
Grace church, May 16.
Bladen Street, at night, May 19.
Fifth Street, May 23.
Onslow, at Swansboro, May 27, 28.
Jacksonville and Richlands, at Richlands, May 29, 30.
Columbus, June 4.
Whiteville and Fair Bluff, at Fair Bluff, June 5, 6.
Waccamaw, June 8.
Kenansville, at Warsaw, June 10, 11.
Magnolia, June 12, 13.
Bladen, June 19, 20.
Elizabeth, at Carver's Creek, June 26, 27.

The District Conference will meet at Clinton and will embrace the second Sunday in July. R. C. BEAMAN, Presiding Elder.

**Something to Depend On.**

Mr. James Jones, of the firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into Hasty Consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from the first dose, and half-dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

— A Familiar Occurrence: "There are in the histories of all nations," said the earnest man, "crises when some few men must step forward and save their coutry from utter ruin."

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum, "that's very true. It happens once every four years with us."—*Washington Star.*

## Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

| Article | From | To |
|---|---|---|
| BAGGING— | | |
| 2 ℔ Jute | @ | 6 |
| Standard | @ | 6¾ |
| WESTERN SMOKED— | | |
| Hams ℘ ℔ | 12 @ | 14 |
| Sides ℘ ℔ | 6 @ | 7 |
| Shoulders ℘ ℔ | 6 @ | 6¼ |
| DRY SALTED— | | |
| Sides ℘ ℔ | @ | 5½ |
| Shoulders ℘ ℔ | 4½ @ | 5 |
| BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine— | | |
| Second-hand, each | 1 00 @ | 1 10 |
| New New York, each | 1 35 @ | 1 40 |
| New City, each | 1 30 @ | 1 40 |
| BEESWAX ℘ ℔ | 22 @ | 23 |
| BRICKS— | | |
| Wilmington ℘ M | 6 00 @ | 7 00 |
| Northern | 9 00 @ | 14 00 |
| BUTTER— | | |
| North Carolina ℘ ℔ | 10 @ | 16 |
| Northern | 18 @ | 25 |
| CORN MEAL— | | |
| Per Bushel, in sacks | 39 @ | 42½ |
| Virginia Meal | [illegible] @ | 42½ |
| COTTON TIES—℘ bundle | @ | 85 |
| CANDLES—℘ ℔— | | |
| Sperm | 18 @ | 25 |
| Adamantine | 8 @ | 10 |
| CHEESE—℘ ℔— | | |
| Northern Factory | 12 @ | 13½ |
| Dairy, Cream | 14 @ | 14½ |
| State | @ | 10 |
| COFFEE—℘ ℔— | | |
| Laguyra | 20 @ | |
| Rio | 9½ @ | 15 |
| DOMESTICS— | | |
| Sheeting, 4-4, ℘ yard | @ | 5¾ |
| Yarns, ℘ bunch | 18 @ | 20 |
| EGGS—℘ dozen | 8 @ | 10 |
| FISH— | | |
| Mackerel, No 1, ℘ barrel | 22 00 @ | 30 00 |
| Mackerel, No 1, ℘ half-barrel | 11 00 @ | 15 00 |
| Mackerel, No 2, ℘ barrel | 16 00 @ | 18 00 |
| Mackerel, No 2, ℘ half-barrel | 8 00 @ | [illegible] 00 |
| Mackerel, No 3, ℘ barrel | 13 00 @ | 14 00 |
| Mullets, ℘ barrel | 3 00 @ | 3 [illegible] |
| Mullets, ℘ pork barrel | 5 75 @ | 6 50 |
| N. C. Roe Herring, ℘ keg | 3 00 @ | 3 25 |
| Dry Cod, ℘ ℔ | 5 @ | 10 |
| " Extra | 3 35 @ | 3 50 |
| FLOUR—℘ barrel— | | |
| Low grade | @ | 4 00 |
| Choice | @ | 4 50 |
| Straight | 4 60 @ | 5 00 |
| First Patent | 5 50 @ | 5 75 |
| GLUE—℘ ℔— | 7½ @ | 8½ |
| GRAIN—℘ bushel— | | |
| Corn, from store, bags—White | 45 @ | 48½ |
| Car load, in bags—White | 42½ @ | 45 |
| Oats, from store | @ | [illegible] |
| Oats, Rust Proof | 43½ @ | 45 |
| Cow Peas | 80 @ | 90 |
| HIDES, ℘ ℔— | | |
| Green | @ | 6 |
| Dry | @ | 8 |
| HAY, ℘ 100 ℔s— | | |
| Clover Hay | 75 @ | 80 |
| Rice Straw | @ | 50 |
| Eastern | @ | 1 00 |
| Western | 90 @ | 95 |
| North River | @ | 85 |
| HOOP IRON, ℘ ℔ | @ | 9 |
| LARD, ℘ ℔— | | |
| Northern | 5½ @ | 6 |
| North Carolina | 6 @ | 10 |
| LIME, ℘ barrel | 1 15 @ | 1 25 |
| LUMBER (city sawed), ℘ M feet— | | |
| Ship Stuff, resawed | 18 00 @ | 20 00 |
| Rough-edge Plank | 15 00 @ | 16 00 |
| West India cargoes, according to quality | 13 00 @ | 18 00 |
| Dressed Flooring, seasoned | 18 00 @ | 22 00 |
| Scantling and Board, common | 14 00 @ | 15 00 |
| MOLASSES, ℘ gallon— | | |
| Barbadoes, in hhds | @ | 26 |
| " " in bbls | @ | 28 |
| Porto Rico, in hhds | 26 @ | 22 |
| " in bbls | @ | 28 |
| Sugar-House, in hhds | 12 @ | 14 |
| " in bbls | 14 @ | 15 |
| Syrup, in bbls | 12 @ | 15 |
| NAILS, ℘ keg, Cut 60d basis | 1 60 @ | 1 65 |
| PORK, ℘ barrel— | | |
| City Mess | @ | 9 50 |
| Rump | @ | 9 00 |
| Prime | @ | 9 00 |
| ROPE, ℘ ℔ | 10 @ | 22 |
| SALT, ℘ sack Alum | @ | 75 |
| Liverpool | @ | 80 |
| Lisbon | @ | |
| American | @ | 60 |
| On 125 ℔ Sacks | 60 @ | |
| SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℘ M | 5 00 @ | 6 50 |
| Common | 1 60 @ | 2 25 |
| Cypress Saps | 2 50 @ | 3 50 |
| SUGAR, ℘ ℔—Standard Granu'd | @ | [illegible] |
| Standard A | @ | [illegible] |
| White Ex. C | @ | [illegible] |
| Extra C, Golden | 4 @ | [illegible] |
| C. Yellow | @ | [illegible] |
| SOAP, ℘ ℔—Northern | 3¼ @ | 4 |
| STAVES, ℘ M—W. O. barrel | 8 00 @ | 14 00 |
| R. O. Hogshead | @ | 10 00 |
| TIMBER, ℘ M feet—Shipping | @ | 9 00 |
| Mill, Prime | @ | 7 00 |
| Mill, Fair | 6 50 @ | 4 50 |
| Common Mill | 4 00 @ | 3 50 |
| Inferior to Ordinary | @ | 3 00 |
| SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed | | |
| ℘ M 6x24 heart | 7 50 @ | 8 50 |
| " Sap | 5 00 @ | 6 00 |
| 5x24 Heart | 4 50 @ | 5 00 |
| " Sap | 4 00 @ | 4 50 |
| 6x20 Heart | 6 00 @ | 6 50 |
| " Sap | 5 00 @ | 5 50 |
| TALLOW, ℘ ℔ | 4 @ | |
| WHISKEY, ℘ gallon—Northern | 1 00 @ | 2 00 |
| North Carolina | 1 00 @ | 2 00 |

## COMMERCIAL.

### WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, May 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 25¼ cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 24¾ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Nothing doing.

TAR.—Market steady at $1 05 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market dull; $1.20 per barrel for Hard, 1 80 for Dip and 1.90 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine dull, 24, 23½c; rosin steady $1 35, 1 40; tar steady, $1 10; crude turpentine steady, $1.30, 1.70, 1.90.

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spirits Turpentine | 146 |
| Rosin | 303 |
| Tar | 175 |
| Crude Turpentine | 21 |

Receipts same day last year—53 casks spirits turpentine, 214 bbls rosin, 113 bbls tar, 17 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7¼c for middling. Quotations:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 5¼ | cts ℘ ℔ |
| Good Ordinary | 6¾ | " " |
| Low Middling | 7¼ | " " |
| Middling | 7⅜ | " " |
| Good Middling | 7 13-16 | " " |

Same day last year, middling 7⅜c.

Receipts—4 bales; same day last year 4.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 65c; Fancy, 75c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN—Firm; 45@47½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

### FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 13—Evening.—Money on call easy at 1¼@1½ per cent., last loan at 1¼ and closed offered at 1¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange was steady; actual business in bankers' bills at 487¼@487½ for demand; 486¼@486½ for sixty days. Posted rates 487@488 and 488½. Commercial bills were 485½. Silver certificates 61@61½. Government bonds were firm; fives, registered, 113; fives, coupon, 113; fours registered, 110½, fours, coupon, 113; twos, registered, 96. State bonds dull; North Carolina sixes 124; North Carolina fours 103. Railroad bonds weak.

### NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Rosin steady; strained common to good $1 65. Spirits turpentine steady at 28½@28¾c.

CHARLESTON, May 13.—Spirits turpentine nominal at 25¼c; no sales. Rosin firm; no sales; quotations: B, C, $1 25, D, E $1 30, F G $1 35, H $1 50, I $1 55, K $1 65, M $1 65, N $1 75, W G $1 85, W W $2 00.

SAVANNAH, May 13.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25⅜c; sales of 192 casks; receipts 1,080 casks. Rosin firm; sales of 1,073 barrels; receipts 2,074 barrels; A, B, C, $1 35, D $1 40, E $1 40, F $1 50, G $1 55, H $1 60, I $1 65, K $1 75, M $1 75, N $1 90, W G $2 10, W W $2 35.

### COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The cotton market was exceptionally dull, the total sales reaching only 42,000 bales. The scope of the fluctuations were confined to a matter of three points on what might be called the more active positions while some months scarcely varied a point after the opening call. There was perceptibly no outside speculative interest. The market continued to be held chiefly by the firm relation of the spot cotton department, in which there is considerable activity and firmness. The closing was quiet and steady from 1 point lower to 1 point higher.

NEW YORK, May 13—Evening.—Cotton firm; middling 7 13 16c.

Cotton futures opened steady; sales 1,700 bales; January 6 88, February —, March 6 96, May 7 37, June 7 42, July 7 46, August 7 38, September 7 05, October 6 83, November 6 82, December 6 84.

Futures closed quiet and steady, with sales of 42,000 bales; Jan'y 6 89, Feb'y 6 93, March 6 97, May 7 41, June 7 42, July 7 45, August 7 38, September 7 05, October 6 84, November 6 83, December 6 85.

Spot cotton closed firm; middling uplands 7 13-16c; middling gulf 8 1-16c; sales of 1,825 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 50 bales; gross 1,830 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,922 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 600 bales; forwarded 8 bales; sales 1,825 bales; sales to spinners 1,325 bales; stock (actual) 171,276 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 3,418 bales; exports to Great Britain 3 008 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 600 bales; stock 428,000 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 48 856 bales; exports to Great Britain 19,113 bales; to France 4,270 bales; to the Continent 24,174 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,517,049 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,905,055 bales; exports to France 672 763 bales; exports to the Continent 1,958,783 bales; to the Channel 5,481 bales.

May 13.—Galveston, quiet at 7¼, net receipts 775 bales; Norfolk, steady at 7⅜, net receipts 1,050 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7 13-16, net receipts — bales; Boston, steady at 7¾, net receipts 389 bales; Wilmington, firm at 7¼, net receipts 4 bales; Philadelphia, steady at 8 11-16, net receipts 103 bales; Savannah, dull at 7 7-16, net receipts 105 bales; New Orleans, steady at 7¼, net receipts 511 bales; Mobile, dull at 7 5-16, net receipts 28 bales; Memphis, firm at 7⅜, net receipts 72 bales; Augusta, dull at 7¾, net receipts 32 bales; Charleston, steady at 7⅜, net receipts 18 bales.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 13—Evening.—Flour quiet, firm and fairly active on spring patents and winter straights; winter patents $4 60@4 90; winter straights $4 40@4 50; Southern flour steady; sales at $4 50@4 25. Wheat—Spot firmer; No. 1 Northern New York 85⅝c afloat; No. 2 hard New York 83c afloat; options opened steady, eased off under bearish crop reports and disappointing cables, but later advanced sharply on covering, inspired by strong Continental markets, another big export trade and good Southwestern buying, closed ¼@1¼c higher; latter on near months; No. 2 red May 82½@84¼c, closed at 83¾c; June 82 8-16@83¼c, closed at 83¼c; July 79@80⅜c, closed at 80¼c. September 75 1-16@76¼c, closed at 75¼c. Corn—spot firm; options opened steady and were later influenced by the advance in wheat, and closed ¼@⅜c higher; May closed at 30⅜c; July 30⅞@31¼c, closed at 31¼c; August closed at 31⅝c. Oats—Spot firm; No. 2 23@23¼c; options quiet but steadier, closing at ¼c advance; May closed at 23c; July 22¾@23c. closed at 23c. Lard steady; refined steady; Continent $4 50; South American $5 00; compound $4 00@4 25. Pork quiet. Butter steady; Western creamery 12@15c; do. factory 8@11c; Elgins 15c; imitation creamery 10@13c; State dairy 11@14c; do. creamery 12@15. Cheese quiet; State large 9¾@10c small 11@11¼c; part skims 4@8c; full skims 2¼@3c. Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania 11; Western fresh 10¼@10¼c; Southern 9@9½c. Tallow dull; city ($2 package) 3 1-16@3¼c; country (package free) 3 3-16@3¼. Petroleum dull. Rice steady. Molasses steady. Peanuts quiet. Cabbages per crate $1 00@1 25. Tomatoes per carrier $1 50@2 00 Potatoes quiet; sweets $1 25@2 25. Coffee—Spot Rio dull; No 7 invoice 8c; No. 7 jobbing 8½c; mild was steady; Cordova 11¼@13¾c. Sugar —raw firm; fair refining 2⅞c; centrifugal 96 test 3 5 16c; refined firm.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The scarcity of wheat at the seaboard, as indicated by a big premium which May was bringing at New York, attracted considerable attention in the local market and was one of the reasons for the 1¼c. advance in July which marked the day's business. All the other markets felt the strength of wheat, corn advancing ⅜c., oats ¼@⅜c. and provisions about 2½c. all around.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Cash quotations: Flour was firm. Wheat—No. 2 spring 75⅝c; No. 3 spring 70@75c; No. 2 red 95⅝c. Corn—No. 2, 25¼@25½c. Oats—No. 2 18⅝c; No. 2 white free on board 22¼@23c; No. 3 white free on board 20¼@22¼c. Mess pork, per barrel $8 65@8 70. Lard, per 100 lbs $3 95. Short rib sides, loose, $4 60@4 70. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $5 25@5 50. Short clear sides, boxed, $5 00@5 72½. Whiskey $1 19.

The leading futures ranged as follows: opening, highest, lowest and closing. Wheat—May 74⅜, 76, 74½, 75⅝c; July 73¼, 74⅝, 73, 74¼; September 69⅜, 70, 69, 69⅞c. Corn—May 24⅜, 25⅜, 24⅜, 24¼c; July 25¼, 25⅝, 25¼, 25¼; September 26⅜, 26⅜, 26¼, 26⅝. Oats—No. 2 May 18, 18⅜, 18, 18⅜; July 18¼, 18¼, 18, 18⅜. September 18⅜, 18⅜, 18¼, 18⅜c. Mess pork—May closed at $8 65; July $8 65, 8 75, 8 65, 8 67½; September $8 72½, 8 75, 8 70, 8 70. Lard—May $3 90, 3 95, 3 90, 3 95; July $3 95, 4 00, 3 95, 4 00; September $4 07½, 4 10, 4 02½, 4 10. Short ribs—May $4 65, 4 70, 4 65, 4 70; July $4 65, 4 70, 4 65, 4 70; September $4 70, 4 75, 4 70, 4 72½.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firmer; spot and month 81¼@82c; July 77¼@77⅝c; August 76: asked; Southern by sample 87@88c. Corn strong, and futures firm; spot and month 30⅜@30¼c. June 29⅞@30c; July 30@30¼c; Southern white 33¼c; no yellow 31c. Oats strong; No. 2 white 27c; No. 2 mixed 24@24½c.

### FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, May 13—4 P. M.—Cotton—spot moderate demand and prices lower. American middling fair 4⅝d; good middling 4 5 16d. American middling 4 3 16d; low middling 4d; good ordinary 3⅞d; ordinary 3 11 16d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 7,500 American. Receipts 11,000 bales, of which 10,600 were American. Futures opened quiet and closed quiet but steady at the advance. American middling (l. m. c): May 4 7-64d buyer; May and June 4 6 64@4 7-64d seller; June and July 4 5 64@4 6 64d seller; July and August 4 4 64@4 5-64d seller; August and September 4 1-64d seller; September and October 3 57-64@3 58 64d seller; October and November 3 51 64@3 50-64d seller; December and January 3 48 64d buyer; January and February 3 48 64d buyer; February and March 3 48 64@3 49-64d value.

## MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Brig Caroline Gray, 311 tons, Locke, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

CLEARED.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., May 14, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

C C Lister, 267 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Robert W Dasey, 339 tons, Hunter, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

R S Graham, 320 tons, Outten, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Attivo, 620 tons, Trapani, Jas T Riley & Co.

BRIGS.

Caroline Gray, 311 tons, Locke, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

THE SUN

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

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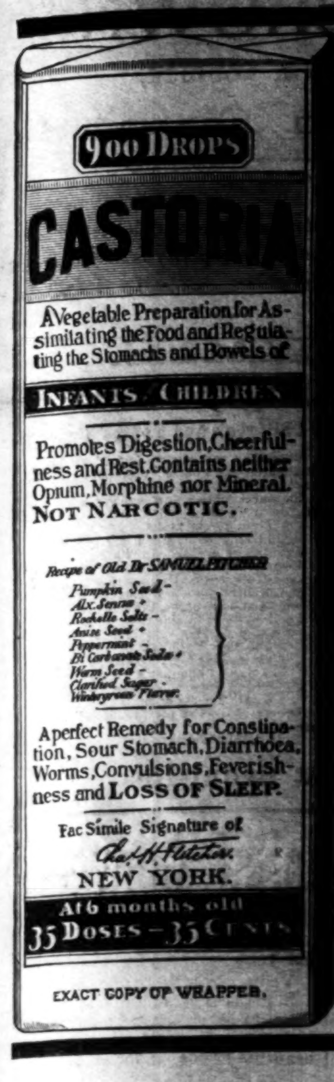

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## WOMAN AND HOME.

THE WOMAN WHO HAS BEFRIENDED MANY AMERICAN GIRLS.

**The Woman Who Wishes to Marry—Something About Help—Infancy and Childhood—Art or Comfort at Home—How to Use Teas—A Bottle Baby.**

No name is more revered among English speaking girls in Paris than that of Miss Ada Leigh, now wife of the archbishop of Ontario, justly, too, for in that city, with its many charities and many dangers, positively nothing had been done for the hundreds of British and American girls resident there until Miss Leigh took up their cause, nor, so far as can be ascertained, are they even now systematically aided by any missions but those with which her name is identified.

Miss Leigh's life has been one of usefulness from her earliest girlhood, and it was while yet in the schoolroom that she began the work that ultimately resulted in the founding of homes for young women of her own speech in the French capital. When but 17, she conducted a Bible class at Manchester numbering 400 women and girls, most of them being older than their youthful teacher. So heartily interested was she in this work that when finishing her education in Paris she decided to organize for her young countrywomen in the foreign city just such a class as she had held in England. With this in view she wrote a number of notes, inviting English speaking girls to the hotel at which she and her sister were staying. Signing them "One Who Cares For You," she took them around to the different shops, studios and pensions, where the girls in whom she was interested were to be found. While still engaged in this work of organization a little incident occurred which determined the future direction of her efforts. One day when leaving a shop on a gay boulevard her attention was drawn to two girls who were passing, and she heard the despairing words, "I don't care what becomes of me," uttered in a strong Scotch accent. Going up to her and laying her hand on the girl's arm, Miss

MRS TRAVERS LEWIS.

Leigh said gently, "But I do," at the same time giving her one of the little notes. It was the touch of genuine kindness to the influences of which those in despair are most susceptible. That Scotch girl became the first member of the Bible class, and her gift of 1 franc formed the nucleus of a fund which provided free beds for friendless English speaking girls in Paris.

Steadily the work grew until a home was founded—the Mother House, as it is now called—at 77 Avenue Wagram. Here have been sheltered and befriended over 9,000 girls of all classes, including governesses, maids, shopgirls and students. Today there are three institutions of this kind as well as two branches. Washington House, the home of the art students, is the gift of a wealthy American woman, subject, however, to a mortgage, which now presses heavily, while the Children's home in the beautiful suburb of Neuilly is the bequest of a French Roman Catholic.

The work is undenominational and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. None of the ladies in charge of the home receives any salary. As Mrs. Travers Lewis the founder divides her time between Kingston, Ont., the see city of her husband's diocese, and Paris, where she still spends a considerable portion of each year. Her assistants are chiefly women of good family, who pay their board at the homes for the privilege of assisting in the work. Much of this consists in visiting, for they go about to different parts of the city, wherever an English speaking girl is in distress. Many of those thus rescued are servants who have been taken abroad by their English mistresses and then capriciously discharged. When their small savings have been spent and their few possessions parted with, in desperation they sell their hair. Then, were it not for these homes, many would find a resting place in the Seine. Through the free registry and various other means of aid they are helped to procure other situations. As has been said, however, this is not the only class appealed to, for the mission is a peculiarly wide one. The richest and the poorest can find comfort and protection in these English homes. Of course, as so many ranks of society are represented, the expense of maintaining the homes is considerably increased.

During the last year 773 young women have been received as boarders, and reliable positions have been found for 500, three-fifths of whom were from the United States. Altogether, through the various classes and other means of benefit, 8,000 have been helped.

Those from the United States are chiefly the daughters of poor professional men and are either studying art or are seeking positions as English governesses while acquiring a knowledge of French.—Buffalo Express.

### The Woman Who Wishes to Marry.

No scorn is attached to a man who is known as "wishing to marry." Why, then, in the name of all that is logical, should such a desire on the part of a woman be treated with contumely and ridicule? Let us be honest for ourselves and for our daughters and confess that, anyway, 90 out of 100 of us want to marry and are conscious of a certain blank in our lives if we do not. Nature implanted in us the wish for a home. I do not say that I wish to see modest English maidens setting out a husband hunting on their own account, but I do say that the tired and flushed mother, who chaperons her daughters when she would often much rather be comfortably tucked in bed at home, who is pleasant to eligible young men and cold to ineligible, is deserving not of disdain, but of all sympathy and praise.

As for the average English middle class father, words fail to express my scorn for his usual indifference to the situation. You never hear of a man who wants husbands for his daughters—it is always the wife who takes the responsibility and the blame—or, if one does hear of such an anomaly, the news is generally accompanied by the observation: "Oh, yes; he wants to get her married. He would like to travel, or to live in rooms in town, or perhaps to marry again himself." Now, what mother is wishful to dispose of her daughters in order that she may travel or live in chambers in town or even marry again herself? No, she generally lets her daughter go from her only in order that the child she loves may be insured the temporal welfare which she cannot pretend to despise. She it is who arranges the little parties at which the father grumbles, who encourages possible suitors to see her girls in their own homes and who, if she is sensible, teaches those girls the little domestic accomplishments which are necessary to every housewife, however liberal may be the scale upon which her establishment is conducted. The head of the house has in many cases forgotten that once he, too, was young; that he liked to look out among the pretty faces of his acquaintance for a possible mate, and that he was pleased to receive a welcome from the parents of the girl to whom he began to look for his future happiness. Now he growls out comments about "a pack of young fools around the place," asks if he may "never smoke a pipe in peace" and finally, waking up to find himself sitting at the head of a tableful of old maids, asks his wife resentfully "how it is she never managed to get some of those girls married," just as if it were not every bit as much his responsibility and business as hers.

No, let us be franker in our treatment of marriage, and not pretend that no desire for a husband lurks in the bosom of any well conducted girl, and that a mother who wants to see her daughters happily settled is merely a worldly and a scheming woman. I wish we could borrow some of the matter of fact simplicity of our French neighbors in this matter; that the dot grew with the daughter, and that for a British youth to be presented to a British maiden as a possible suitor were not considered an entirely demoralizing situation. Last of all, let me put in a plea for the mother's interest in the worldly goods of the young men who hover round her teatable and to suggest that surely she is justified in giving the cold shoulder to such as simply cannot afford to marry. After all, she is only chary of her daughter's affections and would not have them wasted in useless waiting or worn out in life's toil.—Woman.

### Something About Help.

"When I select a servant," said a well known housekeeper recently, "I always consider the temperament of the girl and whether she is adapted to her work. If I want a cook, I look out for a woman well advanced in years who seems to have a little executive ability, a quality which every good cook ought to possess. A woman who has no skill in managing her work will make no success as a cook. As I do not expect perfection, I do not expect such a person will be an especially amiable woman. She must be quick and strong of sight, with acute hearing, in order to keep watch of her pots and pans and detect whether they are bubbling over, boiling too fast or have stopped cooking.

"Of course it is necessary that her sense of taste be perfect and that her eyesight be keen. In short, a good cook should be a strong, healthy person of orderly habits and some intelligence and large experience. How far one departs from this model one well knows.

"It is impossible for a slow, easy going girl, though neat and orderly, to make a capable cook. A cook must be a person who can be on the alert and can systematize all the details of her work. A nervous person may be a very successful cook. A slow, easy going girl, provided she is neat, may make an excellent nursemaid. A nervous person will never do for such a place.

"The first essential virtue of a nursemaid is that she be amiable, patient and kindly. If she is a very energetic girl, she is likely to find too little to do rolling a baby carriage in the park and walking about with children, and she will become dissatisfied and unhappy.

"A young girl is to be preferred as a nursemaid, provided she is kind and trustworthy. She will be a much pleasanter companion for little ones and will win their affections as an elderly woman seldom does.

"It is essential that she be trustworthy. No careful mother will leave her nursemaid to depend on her own judgment in essentials, and a young girl is likely to be more tractable than an elderly woman with fixed ideas."—New York Tribune.

### Infancy and Childhood.

A child should literally be intelligently let alone. It should not be handled, or held, or rocked, or amused, nor should its attention be attracted in any way. For the first five or six months it should lie quietly in its bed or basket, be regularly fed and as regularly encouraged to sleep. It will of course get tired. Therefore it needs occasional turning, with change of position and a gentle rubbing of the limbs or back. A good rule is to stroke the little body for a few minutes and to change its position every time the baby needs to be made dry. The natural rapid growth of infancy makes the flesh tingle and the limbs ache, and frequent rubbing with the palm of the hand promotes future health as well as present comfort.

In order to preserve for a young babe the proper conditions of light, warmth and air, and yet to lift and carry it as little as possible, it is necessary to have for its first nest a movable bed. Any basket with the sides and bottom carefully protected and padded will serve, but the most convenient is the regular dog basket, with a hood on one side. This, when properly draped, serves to exclude drafts, while the drapery may easily be readjusted to vary the degree of light. If a child occupies a stationary crib, it must be moved from its bed whenever its room is aired or cleaned or is needed for other purposes. But when such a basket is used, the child and bed together may be changed from one room to another, or from one part of the room to a darker or lighter corner, or to a cooler or warmer one, as convenience or comfort may suggest. Most important of all, a mother, without confining herself to the nursery, can keep the infant under her own eye while engaged in her ordinary daily occupations. Even though she does not personally feed and care for her baby, she can thus superintend and criticise the nurse's efforts.

By this method she may also experience the greatest of all maternal enjoyment—that derived from watching the daily development of her child. Also she can at the same time, without interruption or fatigue, conveniently sew or read, write or study, receive visits or direct her household affairs.—Harper's Bazar.

### Art or Comfort at Home.

Wherever we turn we find art at loggerheads with comfort. Comfort wants space here and warmth there. Art cuts up the nobler proportions of a fine room by screens and the like and makes picturesque "cupboardy houses" of arctic temperature in winter and stifling for want of free circulation of air in summer. Comfort wants good, heavy, lumbering curtains, and art gives light and easily drawn cotton wisps. Comfort wants useful furniture in its bed room, and art gives color and form instead of usefulness. Comfort wants windows where it can see the whole view uninterrupted; art chops up the space into small squares or draws over the whole an art muslin curtain to drape the vulgarity of nature in her simplicity. Comfort likes a room to be as a box well lined and well upholstered; art leaves the side open to the passage and free for all the cold wind of the outer air whenever the front door is opened.

Comfort wants a chair in which it can lounge, and art says loftily, "We have banished the feather bed from the drawing room," while supplying only the hardest, most unrestful and most uncomfortable substitutes. Comfort likes its feet to fall on thick piled carpets which do not slip and do keep out the cold, and art gives a parcel of flimsy rugs, which it maintains to be the right thing for our climate. For art has odd ideas about climate and fitness and thinks itself logical when it would transplant the conditions of the south and east into our northern dwellings and make the rooms which have to battle against burning sunshine and oppressive heat the models by which to regulate those whose enemy is cold and where the desideratum is warmth.—Philadelphia Times.

### How to Use Teas.

The suggestions to tea dealers of Joseph M. Walsh, an expert in selecting and blending teas, might be followed by housekeepers with benefit and satisfaction. The first is the employment of the softest water procurable or that which has been filtered. The next is to boil the water quickly and use it immediately upon the boiling point being reached, as overboiling impairs its efficacy in extracting the full strength and aroma from the leaves. Water short of boiling or reboiled can only make indifferent tea, thin, insipid and unattractive in color. The time allowed from drawing should vary with the character of the tea—viz, five to six minutes for China and Japan teas and only three to four for Congou, Souchong, India, Ceylon and Java, because of the great proportion of tannin they contain. Examination of the leaves after being drawn will prove whether or not the kind and quality of tea desired has been supplied.

The leaves of choice, pure tea will be found of medium and uniform size, perfectly formed, unbroken, and if of Oolong green or Japan varieties, of a greenish color, while Congou, Souchong, India, Ceylon and Java will be dark brown. Another important observance is to select teas which will accord with the water which must be used. If very hard, Padroe, Saryune and strong, tarry Ooufa Congous are the best, with Indias of Assam variety and heavy drawing Ceylons, including broken leaf Pekoes, as good seconds; for medium hard water all kinds of the finer flavored Indias, first crop Panyongs, Keemun Congous, Oolongs, Japan and green; for soft water, all varieties and grades of Oolong green, scented, Japan, Ningchow, Paklin, Chingwo Congous, light drawing India and Ceylon and all descriptions of high flavored teas should be used.—Brooklyn Eagle.

### Care of a Bottle Baby.

A good plan in caring for a bottle baby is to give it, three or four times a week, two tablespoonfuls of oatmeal gruel in its milk and occasionally a little lime water. The former will prevent constipation, the latter sweetens the stomach. The oatmeal should be cooked in water until creamy (about two tablespoonfuls oatmeal and one pint of water, with one-quarter teaspoonful salt; boil slowly in a double boiler one hour, then rub it through a sieve).

The bottle should be kept scrupulously clean. It is advisable to have two or three bottles on hand, and as soon as the child has fed clean the bottle with water, adding either a little borax or salt; then rinse well and fill it with cold water, letting it stand till wanted again. The nipple should be cleaned each time, then put in a glass with cold water until to be used again.

When the child is a year old, farina boiled in milk, rice, oatmeal and wheat preparations may be given to it once or twice daily; also baked apples in small quantities occasionally. The main food for children up to 6 years old should be milk, homemade bread, graham bread, cereals, fruits, light pancakes made of eggs, milk and flour. Eggs should be given sparingly and meat not at all.—Exchange.


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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 4, 1897.

DEPARTURES FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.00 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.40 a m, Warsaw 10.55 a m, Goldsboro 11.50 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.30 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.30 p m, Petersburg 5.34 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 2.45 a m, New York 5.53 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.43 a m, Rocky Mount 11.57 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.34 a m, Richmond 4.30 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.35 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.25 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.30 p m, Chadbourn 5.06 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.42 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.30 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.13 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.01 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.54 a m, Magnolia 8.07 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 3.10 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 8.20 a m, Macon 9.30 a m, Augusta 3.05 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m, Florence 7.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.05 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.26 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7.55 p m. Returning, leave Kinston 7.50 a m, Greenville 8.52 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.18 a m, Weldon 11.33 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 a m and 1.00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 1.40 p m; returning leave Parmele 9.35 a m and 6.30 p m, arrive Washington 11.00 a m and 7.30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 p m, Sunday, 4.05 p m; arrives Plymouth 7.40 p m and 6.10 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 a m, and Sunday 9 a m. Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m and 11 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9.00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10.25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 8.37 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9.42 a m, Rowland 10.00 a m, returning leaves Rowland 5.36 p m, arrives Dillon 5.55 p m, Latta 6.08 p m, Pee Dee 6.30 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 3.25 p m, Chadbourn 5.20 p m, arrive Hub 6.00 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.42 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7.48 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.05 a m, arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.35 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 9.14 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.35 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.55 a m, arrive Darlington 9.28 a m, Cheraw 10.40 a m, Wadesboro 2.25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m, Hartsville 9.35 p m, Bennettsville 9.36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10.10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6.41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6.30 a m, arrive Darlington 7.13 a m, leave Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5.15 p m, Darlington 6.27 p m, arrive Florence 6.55 p m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 2.50 p m, Smithfield 2.58 p m, Dunn 3.37 p m, Fayetteville 4.15 p m, 1.10 a m, Rowland 5.38 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.30 p m, Dunn 12.07 p m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.48 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4.30 a m, Creston 5.24 a m, arrive Denmark 6.30 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4.55 p m, Creston 5.47 p m, Sumter 6.40 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5.45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrive Creston 3.50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m. Returning leave Lucknow 6.30 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. my 4 tf

## W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

| NORTH BOUND 46 | NORTH BOUND 16 | STATIONS. | SOUTH BOUND 17 | SOUTH BOUND 35 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A M | P M | | P M | P M |
| | 3 00 | Lv...—WILMINGTON—...Ar | 12 40 | |
| 7 00 | 3 10 | Lv....Walnut street.....Ar | 12 30 | 8 25 |
| 9 00 | | Lv....Surry street.....Ar | | 10 00 |
| 11 00 | 3 56 | Ar....Jacksonville......Lv | 10 40 | 10 20 |
| 11 50 | 4 20 | Lv........ " ..........Ar | 10 00 | 9 10 |
| 12 30 | 4 44 | Lv....Maysville.........Lv | 9 50 | 8 50 |
| 1 20 | 5 20 | Lv....Pollocksville....Lv | 9 20 | 8 00 |
| | P M | Ar....Newbern..........Lv | A M | |

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 5 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
†Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. my 20 tf

## Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.

In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

| GOING EAST. 2 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive | Leave | STATIONS. | GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive | Leave |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. M. | P. M. | | A. M. | A. M. |
| | 3 30 | Goldsboro.......... | 11 25 | |
| | 4 12 | Kinston........... | 10 30 | |
| 5 15 | 5 25 | Newbern........... | 9 17 | 9 32 |
| 6 57 | 6 45 | Morehead City..... | 8 02 | 8 07 |
| P. M. | P. M. | | A. M. | A. M. |

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 a. m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

S. L. DILL, Supt.


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## SEABOARD AIR LINE. S. A. L.

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE TO ATLANTA, CHARLOTTE, ATHENS, WILMINGTON, NEW ORLEANS, CHATTANOOGA AND NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, NORFOLK, RICHMOND.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT March 28, 1897

WESTWARD.

| | No. 41. | No. 403. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Wilmington.............. | *3 20 p m | ........ |
| Leave Lumberton............... | 5 38 p m | ........ |
| Leave Maxton.................. | 6 12 p m | ........ |
| Leave Laurinburg.............. | 6 32 p m | ........ |
| Arrive Hamlet................. | 6 58 p m | ........ |
| Leave Hamlet.................. | 7 15 p m | *8 1 pm |
| Leave Rockingham.............. | 7 30 p m | 8 38am |
| Leave Wadesboro............... | 8 11 p m | 9 54am |
| Leave Marshville.............. | 8 48 p m | 5 56am |
| Arrive Monroe................. | 9 15 p m | 6 40am |
| Leave Monroe.................. | 9 35 p m | 6 55am |
| Arrive Charlotte.............. | 10 25 p m | 7 55am |
| Arrive Mt. Holly.............. | ........ | 9 55am |
| Arrive Lincolnton............. | ........ | 10 55am |
| Arrive Shelby................. | ........ | 11 55am |
| Arrive Ellenboro.............. | ........ | 12 30pm |
| Arrive Rutherfordton.......... | ........ | 12 44pm |

†8 40 a m Leave......Hamlet......Arrive †6 20pm
10 00 a m Arrive.....Cheraw......Leave †5 00pm

EASTWARD.

| | No. 38 | No. 402. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Rutherfordton.......... | ........ | *4 30pm |
| Leave Ellenboro.............. | ........ | 5 15pm |
| Leave Shelby................. | ........ | 6 00pm |
| Leave Lincolnton............. | ........ | 7 10pm |
| Leave Mt. Holly.............. | ........ | 7 50pm |
| Leave Charlotte.............. | *5 10 am | 8 25pm |
| Arrive Monroe................ | 5 55 am | 9 10pm |
| Leave Monroe................. | 6 05 am | 9 40pm |
| Leave Marshville............. | 6 29 am | ........ |
| Leave Wadesboro.............. | 7 01 am | 10 31pm |
| Leave Rockingham............. | 7 41 am | 11 05pm |
| Arrive Hamlet................ | 7 55 am | 11 20pm |
| Leave Hamlet................. | 8 43 am | ........ |
| Leave Laurinburg............. | 9 11 am | ........ |
| Leave Maxton................. | 9 30 am | ........ |
| Leave Lumberton.............. | 10 18 am | ........ |
| Arrive Wilmington............ | 12 30 pm | ........ |

NORTHWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Hamlet................ | *8 18 am | *11 25pm |
| Arrive Raleigh.............. | 11 20 am | 2 11am |
| Arrive Portsmouth........... | 5 50 pm | 7 25am |
| Arrive Richmond............. | *6 50 pm | *6 15am |
| Arrive Washington........... | 11 10 pm | 12 31pm |
| Arrive New York............. | 6 53 am | 6 23pm |

SOUTHWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Monroe................. | *9 47am | *9 35pm |
| Arrive Abbeville............. | 11 05am | 1 40am |
| Arrive Athens................ | 1 15pm | 3 42am |
| Arrive Atlanta (Central Time) | 2 50pm | 5 20am |

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

Both trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

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THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N C.
B. A. NEWLAND, Gen. Agt. P. Dept. 6 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
E. St. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen. Supt.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
General Offices, Portsmouth, Va.
feb 17 tf

## Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT APRIL 4, 1897

| SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1. | MAIN LINE. | NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 30 p. m. | Ar....Wilmington....Lv | 8 00 a. |
| 4 12 " | Lv....Fayetteville....Ar | 11 10 a m |
| 3 58 " | Ar....Fayetteville....Lv | 11 21 " |
| 3 55 " | Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv | 11 27 " |
| 2 40 " | †Lv.....Sanford.....Lv | 1 00 p. m |
| 12 43 " | Lv.....Climax.......Lv | 2 55 " |
| 12 15 " | Ar....Greensboro.....Ar | 3 22 " |
| 11 55 a m | Lv....Greensboro.....Lv | 3 35 " |
| 11 07 " | Lv....Stokesdale.....Lv | 4 23 " |
| 10 20 " | Lv....Walnut Cove....Lv | 4 55 " |
| 10 04 " | Lv....Rural Hall.....Lv | 5 20 " |
| 8 40 " | Lv.....Mt Airy.......Ar | 6 50 " |

| SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3. | Bennettsville Division. | NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 30 p m | Ar....Bennettsville....Lv | 8 10 a m |
| 6 18 " | Lv......Maxton.......Lv | 9 12 " |
| 5 35 " | Lv....Red Springs....Lv | 9 04 " |
| 4 46 " | Lv....Hope Mills.....Lv | 10 32 " |
| 4 20 " | Lv....Fayetteville....Ar | 11 10 " |

| SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED. | Factory and Madison Branches. | NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 05 p m | Ar....Ramseur.....Lv | 6 45 a m |
| 4 30 " | Lv....Climax......Lv | 8 35 " |
| 3 35 " | Lv....Greensboro...Ar | 9 30 " |

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 16 MIXED. daily ex su |
|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro........... | 9 35 a m |
| Leave Stokesdale........... | 11 07 " |
| Arrive Madison............. | 11 55 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su |
|---|---|
| Leave Madison.............. | 12 30 p m |
| Leave Stokesdale........... | 1 20 " |
| Arrive Greensboro.......... | 2 40 " |

†MEALS.

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.
ap 3 tf

## The Clyde Steamship Co

New York, Wilmington, N. C AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

New York for Wilmington

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PAWNEE, | Saturday, | May 8 |
| CROATAN, | Saturday, | May 15 |

Wilmington for New York.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CROATAN, | Saturday, | May 8 |
| PAWNEE, | Saturday, | May 15 |

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PAWNEE, | Tuesday, | May 11 |
| CROATAN, | Tuesday, | May 18 |

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# The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1897


## TURKEY AND GREECE.

### THE SULTAN WITHHOLDS CONSENT TO AN ARMISTICE.

Determined First to Occupy Domokos—Greeks Decide to Evacuate and Fall Back to the Old Frontier—War Preparations Continue—Fighting at Prevesa—Reports of a Rising in Macedonia.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

ATHENS, May 13.—Midnight—According to dispatches just received here the Greek forces are beseiging Nicopolis and Prevesa.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 13.—The foreign ambassadors held another conference to-day, after which Baron de Calice, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, called upon Tewefik Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and renewed the proposal of an armistice, which was presented yesterday.

The opinion is general in Turkish circles that until the occupation of Domokos, which is momentarily expected, the Porte will not grant an armistice.

LONDON, May 14.—The Athens correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says that the Government continues to send men to the front and is purchasing large quantities of war material.

LONDON, May 14.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Domokos, dated Wednesday, reports the increased activity of the foreign legion, which has been ordered to proceed to the left flank of the Greek army near Lake Tyniss. This is regarded as an indication of the point of danger. It is also possible, thinks the correspondent, that they have been sent to cover the retreat of the army to the old frontier.

ATHENS, May 13.—The Government has proclaimed the Gulf of Volo blockaded and is sending large orders for horses and munitions of war to various European cities.

LONDON, May 14.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Athens confirms the report that the inaction of the Turkish army is due to the intervention of Russia.

Colonel Biaractaris and a brigade have been ordered to go to Epirus to protect the Greek peasantry against Turkish cruelty.

LONDON, May 14.—The Athens correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says: "M. Ralli, who visited the captured Turkish steamer Georgios on her arrival here, informed me that the Government has decided to treat the vessel as a prize of war, and to utilize her as a transport ship.

"There has been no real attack by the Greek fleet upon Prevesa, but only a bombardment to facilitate the landing of troops. The Turkish fortresses at Nikopolis and Prevesa fired on the fleet and then landward, proving that the Greek army is advancing. One o'clock in the afternoon Helen Constantinidis entered the engagement. Telegraphic communications have been cut between Prevesa and Janina, and the Turks have retired to Palaiocastro.

The action of the fleet enabled 3 000 volunteers to land on the Louros side and the Greek gunners destroyed several convoys bound for Prevesa.

LONDON, May 14—The correspondent of the *Standard* at Constantinople, says: "Edhem Pasha has wired the Porte that he is quite certain of being able to capture Domokos and the Greek army as well; and in response pressing orders have been sent to the Turkish staff to go ahead with the greatest energy, regardless of diplomacy. General military preparations continue here on the largest scale."

The situation at the scene of hostilities appears to be that Turkey is determined to occupy Domokos before consenting to an armistice and that Greece is convinced of the impossibility of holding out against the serious attack which Edhem Pasha is preparing to deliver. It has been decided to evacuate Domokos and to fall back upon the old frontier.

LONDON, May 14.—The correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Domokos, under date of yesterday, says: "It has been decided to evacuate this position, and a large number of troops have already left. It is freely asserted that the war is over. I am about to start for Athens."

The Athens correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says: "Another Greek force under Col. Boizaris is advancing from Louros to co-operate with Col. Bairactaris.

"Prevasa is closely besieged by land and being bombarded from the sea. It is reported that an attempt will be made to take it by storm."

A dispatch from Athens says that Greeks who have arrived there from Damia report a Macedonian rising in the district between Selidze and Koziani. The *Times*, an Athens evening paper, states that there has been a rising in Central Macedonia; that 4 000 insurgents have captured the pass forming a part of the principal line of communication of the Turkish army and that they are advancing toward Elassona and are preparing to unite forces with the bands under Daveli, Zermas and other Macedonian chiefs.

## WESTERN RAILROADS.

Some of Them Show Unwillingness to Enter the New Passenger Association.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The executive committee of the Western Passenger Association is making desperate efforts to get all the lines possible as members of the organization. The committee met again to-day and held a conference with representatives of the Wisconsin Central, Minneapolis & Omaha and the Great Western, urging them to become members of the association. None of the roads joined and they gave varying reasons for their refusal. One road would not join until the others had become members and the others, which were represented by their general passenger agents, said they had not the power to commit their roads to a membership.

The executive officers of the Western roads are not any too confident that their "on honor" agreement to maintain rates in the territory of the Western Passenger Association is going to have the effect that was intended. Already there has crept into the rate sheets some little demoralization in rates and no effort has been made to stop it. Lumber rates in the Northwest have been in a shaky condition for several weeks and nothing has been done to stiffen them and none of the interested roads shows any disposition to take any action in the matter. However, the "on honor" agreement will be kept in effect for some time yet, as the roads are not in a position to enter into any other arrangement.

The Official trial trip of the gunboat Nashville has again been postponed.


**CASTORIA**

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.


## CONGRESS AND CUBA.

### SENTIMENT STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF SPEEDY AND RADICAL ACTION.

Members of the Foreign Relations Committee Desirous of Instant Action by the Executive in Aid of the Insurgents—The President Awaiting Further Information as to the Situation.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—There was a sudden and violent outbreak of Cuban sentiment to-day at the Capitol and during the early hours the drift of opinion was strongly toward speedy and radical action by both Congress and the Executive, but later there was somewhat of a reaction upon its becoming known that the President, while keenly alive to the situation and anxious to learn everything possible that could guide his conduct of our Cuban and Spanish relations, felt that further information was necessary and that for the immediate present the question was not one of recognition of the belligerency or independence of the Cuban insurgents but of relief of American citizens destitute and helpless in the towns of the Queen of the Antilles.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, it should be stated, while agreeing with the necessity for the relief of the suffering Americans, is favorable to more radical measures and a number of its members are earnestly desirous of instant action by the Executive in aid of the insurgents, but have not succeeded in converting the administration to their views that present action is appropriate and imperative. The event of the day was a report to their colleagues by the sub-committee of the Foreign Relations Committee, which yesterday examined the State Department Cuban reports. This statement, though not given to the public, was so far disclosed in character as to give rise to a good deal of excited comment among Senators and members. The report, based upon facts presented by the United States consuls in Cuba, it is said, brings out in strong relief the destitution which exists not only among the Cubans but among the Americans and pacificos now on the island, who were driven from their farms and into the towns by Weyler's order and thereby prevented from supporting themselves.

For several days past the subject matter of this report has been under discussion quietly among a few of the friends of Cuba in Congress, and they have lost no opportunity of impressing upon the President their conviction that it is his duty, as the chief executive, to delay no longer in taking active steps to terminate the present condition of affairs in Cuba. These representations, however, have not been sufficient to induce hasty action. The President is moving steadily and with all speed that safety and sound judgment warrant in the collection of facts touching the conditions that exist upon the island to day. To this end Mr. Calhoun is now in Cuba, officially on another mission, but also charged with the observation of the conditions that prevail. When he has reported to the President and the latter has gathered what he regards as sufficient store of information, based on facts that cannot be questioned, he will be ready either to take himself or to suggest to Congress such action as those facts warrant. Meanwhile he has under earnest consideration the best means of affording relief to Americans suffering as a result of the conditions on the island.

At the Spanish Legation the news of the developments at the capitol to day was received with composure. Of course the action of the committee could not be openly discussed without violation of the strict etiquette which governs the diplomatic body in its relations to Congress, but it was suggested that the fact that the entire attention of the Senate for months to come would be engrossed by the Tariff bill might have determined the friends of the Cubans to endeavor to secure some sort of action by Congress before the tariff debate begins. It is not denied at the Legation that suffering exists in Cuba, but such suffering, it was said, is almost always incident to war. It is contended that the Spanish Government has done all that it could with the means at hand to alleviate this distress. It was pointed out that Spain has granted permission to the Red Cross Society through Miss Barton to extend its good offices to the destitute in Cuba, and moreover, will not place any obstacles in the way of any proper charity in the United States which has the same object in view. All that is asked is that the food supplies contributed for the relief of the destitute are not used to maintain the Cuban insurrectionary forces in their resistance to the Spanish Government.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day considered the report of the sub committee appointed yesterday to confer with the President and Secretary Sherman. The report, which was prepared by Senators Davis and Foraker, confirms the newspaper reports as to the situation of affairs in the island and even goes farther in depicting a deplorable situation than do most of the newspaper stories. Especial stress is laid upon the condition of American citizens in the island. Of these it is positively stated that there are hundreds in a starving condition and most wretchedly clothed. Deaths of Americans from starvation are daily reported. They are scattered in all part of the island and are shown no consideration whatever because of their American citizenship. They are not allowed to return to their plantations, even to pick berries or to secure the least article of subsistence. They are theoretically under the care of the Spanish army, but the army is without a commissariat.

The report indicates that the Spanish army is not so strong now as it was a year ago, largely on account of the ravages of yellow fever, small-pox and dysentery, while they indicate no diminution of the insurgent forces.

The reports upon which the sub-committee's brief was based were from various consuls, including Consul General Lee. They make no recommendations as to American policy, but merely give the situation as they see it.

## THE RICE GROWERS.

Their Committee in Washington Working Vigorously to Secure Revision of the Rice Clause in the Tariff Bill.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The committee now in Washington representing the rice growing interests opposed to the provisions of the Senate Tariff bill, is working vigorously to secure the end in view. The meetings up to this time, however, have been of an informal character, being mainly a comparison of the progress made by each individual of the work assigned to him. Two members of the Charleston, S. C., Board of Trade have been telegraphed for and are expected to be here to-morrow. The committee men here declare their satisfaction with the rice provision in the House bill, yet for the sake of reaching a compromise are willing that the reduction to ¼c. per pound on brewers' rice should remain. There is no desire on their part, they say, to antagonize the brewing interests.


TIRED, NERVOUS and weak men and women find new life, nerve strength, vigor and vitality in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take and easy in effect. 25 cents.


## SUGAR TRUST SCANDAL

### SENATOR TILLMAN CREATES A SMALL SENSATION.

Calls Attention to the Charge That Several Senators Have Been Making Money Speculating in Sugar Stock—An Appropriation for Suffering Americans in Cuba—The Tariff Bill—Parliamentary Squabbls in House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—After a long period of calm the Senate was considerably agitated to-day, first by a discussion of the Senate sugar investigation and then by a preliminary skirmish on the Tariff bill. The Allen resolution to bring Elverton R. Chapman before the bar of the Senate was debated upon in a somewhat monotonous style until Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, gave a present interest to the subject by referring to reports that Senators within the last week had speculated in sugar stock.

The resolution relative to bringing Chapman to the bar of the Senate was taken up as soon as the routine business was out of the way. Mr. Allen said he desired to present some additional facts bearing on the subject.

Mr. Allen said the Senate should, in justice to itself, take this matter in hand and deal with it promptly. He could understand, he said, the anxiety of Chapman to shield those around him from the consequences of the sentence. "But as the representatives of seventy millions people," proceeded Mr. Allen, "we cannot afford to permit Mr. Chapman, the representative of a powerful organization which, it has been charged, exercises great influence over this body, to go unwhipped."

The discussion assumed a legal and technical phase, Messrs. Faulkner, of West Virginia; White, of California, and Spooner, of Wisconsin, arguing on the law applying to Chapman. Mr. Hoar moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Daniel of Virginia, proposed a modification of the resolution so that all reference to executive clemency be struck out, leaving the resolution to require Chapman to appear before the Senate and purge himself of contempt.

Mr. Pettus of Alabama, Democrat, urged that the investigation be opened afresh, requiring witnesses to appear and testify instead of punishing them for past misdeeds.

Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, asked why, if a petition was being circulated in the Senate for the pardon of Chapman and Senators were being importuned to sign it, it was not proper to consider a resolution on the subject. Was it necessary, he asked, that a petition in remonstrance be prepared.

When Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, endeavored to question Mr. Chandler, the latter suggested that the South Carolina Senator observe the rule of sitting down during the reply. "When you play ball you always stand up," said Mr. Tillman amid laughter.

Mr. Chandler went on to say that if there were any Senators who had engaged in speculation of sugar stock—which God forbid is the case—then four years have obliterated the evidence. The old investigation had failed; the tree had fallen and it ought to lie. It would be a preposterous proposition, he said after the tribulations of the committee, of the courts and of the newspaper press that the witness, Chapman should be pardoned. Mr. Chandler said he could not conceive that any executive should grant such a pardon.

Mr. Tillman was then recognized for a speech which caused a distinct sensation on the floor and in the galleries.

"It seems to me" said Mr. Tillman, "that we are not after Chapman; the original investigation was not intended to punish Chapman, but to discover whether any Senator on this floor had been guilty of using his official position to make money by speculating in stocks which were influenced by his action as a Senator on the committee which reported the Tariff bill. It is not worth while to try to cover up this matter with badinage and flippancy. The Senator from New Hampshire will excuse me. I do not intend that as any reflection upon his language, but it does appear to me that he treated it rather flippantly.

"There are to-day in the newspapers of this country charges floating about and being sent broadcast, signed by correspondents in the gallery, to the effect that the last week when the new Tariff bill was reported with a change in the sugar schedule, that three Senators had speculated in sugar stock. We have another stench on our hands and instead of it being a differential in favor of the Trust of a third of a cent, as that was, it is now two thirds in favor of the Trust.

"There are two corresponsdents who have, over their own signatures, charged that Senators have speculated within the last week and made money. Now if you want to investigate, you have a new reason to investigate. If you intend to get at the true inwardness of the matter, to get at the truth and to punish those who are guilty, say so and do so, or else hush. That is the whole sum and substance of it. We do not want Chapman. We want Havemeyer. We want the man who bought your men, if they were bought. That is what we are here for; and now let the Senator who has moved to refer the matter, and who loves the dignity of the Senate as much as any other man, take the resolution to his committee and bring back a measure here that will mean something. We can now make those men who have charged that Senators have speculated say where they got the information or we can punish them for contempt. We can call on Havemeyer and the Sugar Trust grandees and make them answer or put them in jail for contempt. Either investigate so as to find the truth and punish the criminal or hush."

As Mr. Tillman closed there was no applause but for a moment there was a stir in the galleries which promised something of a demonstration. The debate promptly proceeded, however, again branching into legal channels, Messrs. Hoar, Chandler and Allen taking part.

Mr. Gray, chairman of the sugar investigating committee, said he agreed with the Senator from South Carolina (Tillman) that what the Senate was concerned in was not the contempt of Chapman but the ascertainment of facts relative to speculation in sugar stocks. Mr. Gray reviewed the course of the committee and the inquiries put to individual Senators.

The Morgan Cuban resolution came up at 3 o'clock but went over until Monday at the request of Mr. Morgan, who stated that the request was made for reasons of public duty and under circumstances which he was not at liberty to state fully.

At the request of Mr. Allen, Mr. Hoar changed his motion so as to have the resolution referred to the Committee on Judiciary instead of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The motion as amended was agreed to.

Mr. Gallinger introduced a resolution for the appropriation of $50,000 for the relief of suffering Americans in Cuba. The resolution went to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Late in the day, Mr. Aldrich, in charge of the Tariff bill, announced that he would not call up the Tariff bill next Tuesday as contemplated, but on the following Thursday, when a statement would be made. The regular debate to be begun not later than Monday, May 24th. This was the signal for a tariff discussion of over an hour.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Indian Appropriation bill was disposed of by the House to day with the exception of the provision for opening the Utah gilsonite lands, which was postponed until Monday. The conference report which established an Indian warehouse at Omaha, ratifies the lease of the Seneca oil lands and adds one judge to the Indian Territory courts was adopted by a vote of 54 to 47.

Nearly two hours were consumed in a parliamentary squabble on the point raised by Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, that the rules for semi-weekly sessions was in violation of the constitution.

## BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

Annual Meeting of the National Association—President's Address—Reports of Committees.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The thirty-first annual meeting of the National Board of Underwriters was held here to-day. President W. B. Clark made an address. The number of the board companies, he said, was now 109. The capital of 83 American companies aggregate $43 530.135, with assets of $164,940,900, and the assets of the American and foreign companies together amount to $318.693 509. The premium receipts of the 109 board members for 1896 were $111.608,124 and their losses $60,541 952.

The list of the joint stock fire insurance companies failed or retired since 1860 now numbers 837 companies with capital amounting to $117,312 633 and assets aggregating $191.878.453; of the Mutuals and other classes of companies no record has been kept.

The report of the Committee on Incendiaries and Arson was presented by G. A. VanAlen, chairman. It is stated that during the year 265 rewards were offered, amounting to $81.150. Since the fund was subscribed in 1873, rewards have been offered amounting to $1 343,350, and 15 rewards were paid during the year amounting to $5,850. The sentences averaged nine years. Since the establishment of the fund 908 rewards have been paid, amounting to $83,769, and resulting in 196 convictions. The report commends the suggestion made by George W. Postleman, of Cincinnati, that to every policy there be attached a warning calling attention to the heavy punishment for incendiarism.

The report of the Committee on Legislation and Taxes reviewed the fire insurance legislation for the past year.

## HAVANA ADVICES.

Rumors of an Intended Attack on the City by Gen. Gomez Denied—Spaniards Burning Houses in Many Places.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, May 13.—There is no truth in the report that the city is excited by rumors of an intended attack by Gen. Maximo Gomez. Nor have the forts been re-garrisoned and new earth works been thrown up. No attack by Gen. Gomez is expected. He is now in the eastern part of the province of Puerto Principi and has not come westward.

The correspondent of the Spanish journal *Epoca*, who has returned here from Manzanillo, says that the Spanish column operating in that locality retired to Portillo on May 5th after destroying several insurgent camps and more than 400 houses in the towns of Brazo, Seco, Barrio, Zevilla and at other places in the district. The Spanish column was attacked by the insurgents all along the route, and especially at Purgatorio.

The milk supply here is very short. Yesterday milk dealers in Campo, refused to accept $1 in paper for ten quarts, demanding the same price in silver.

The seamtresses complain that they get their wages in paper, while the tailors are paid in gold by their customers.

## BUCK AND SEWALL.

The New Ministers to Japan and Hawaii Will Study the Situation at Honolulu.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Colonel A. E. Buck, the new Japanese minister, and Harold Sewall, of Maine, the new minister to the Sandwich Islands, have arranged to sail for their posts of duty May 29th. Colonel Buck will stop a week at Honolulu and make a study of the situation there relative to the conflicting stories regarding the alleged attempts of the Japanese to colonize and seize the Hawaiian islands, before proceeding to Yokohama.

## WARM WIRELETS.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of H. P. Cheatham, of North Carolina, to be recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia.

The American Medico-Psychological Association will hold its next meeting in S. Louis, Mo., on the second Tuesday in May, 1898.

The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of James M. Sloan to be assistant treasurer of the United States, at Baltimore.

A third negro is reported to have been lynched near Jeff, Ala., Wednesday night He was implicated in the wholesale poisoning of the Kelly family.

A dispatch from Bombay says that the bubonic plague is making fearful ravages in the Catchmandvi district, where there have been 2,000 deaths in a fortnight.

Champion "Bob" Fitzsimmons who is in Baltimore with his show, declared last night that Corbett was not knocked out in the recent fight at Carson, but that he deliberately quit.

The following application for appointment to office under the Treasury Department has been filed: E. A. White, Belvidere, N. C., as deputy auditor for the Interior Department.

Cop. Baker, of Columbus, Ohio, broke the world's record for one mile on an in-door track at Atlanta, Ga., covering the distance in a trial heat in 2:04 1 5 The previous record was 2 06 1-5.

Broker Elverton R. Chapman, the recalcitrant witness before the Senate investigating committee, will leave New York for Washington to-day and place himself in the hands of his counsel, ex-Judge Wilson.

A hanging bookshelf may be rendered more ornamental if made with the lower shelf extending on either side so as to form a bracket for a vase or piece of bric-a-brac. It is also easy to construct one with a small cupboard inclosing the two lower shelves or with portions of two shelves irregularly railed off to hold curios.

The fashion of swell women going into trade originated in England, where well known women place their names on bonnet shop signs. In New York there are two ladies who have opened a tearoom, a couple of others have a florist's shop, and still others are at the head of a private family hotel.

Municipal suffrage in England is not confined, as many suppose, to a few rich women. The property qualification for both sexes is small, and more poor women than rich ones possess the franchise.

A pretty doily can be made by embroidering yellow canvas with pale cream colored cotton and gold filoselle and finishing the edge with a border of drawn work.

Gloves worn at night too constantly are apt rather to yellow the hands than whiten them. Vaseline yellows the skin.

In 1820 the business portion of Savannah was blotted out by a great fire, which destroyed property to the value of $4,000,000.

The Gregorian calendar was adopted in Great Britain in September, 1715, the 3d of that month being called the 14th.

## A NESTOR AMONG HORSES.

Horse In Ohio Which Is Said to Have Been Sixty-four Years Old.

In many recent prints there have been remarks on the age and longevity of the horse which some readers may consider very amusing. In "Skeavington's Modern History of Farriery," now before me, I find a record of a horse at that time—1822—to be in his sixty-fourth year. The horse at that period belonged to the Mersey and Iswell Navigation company. He was bred by Edward Robinson of Willgrave farm, in Woolston, a short distance from Warrington. When young—and indeed until he reached the age of 50—the animal manifested an extremely vicious disposition, not only to human beings, but also to dogs and any other creatures that happened to oppose his progress or stood in his way. This temper was particularly shown when at the dinner hour or other periods a cessation of labor took place. He was impatient to get into the stable on such occasions and would use his heels and teeth to remove any impediment placed in his way.

The writer says his front teeth were perfect, but very long, while his bridle teeth were tusks, which, after growing to an unusual length, became half inverted and described an uncouth semicircle, convexing to the upper jaw. His lower lip was neither so loose nor so pendulous as is generally seen in very old horses. His eyes were described as being very remarkably placed in the socket and were at the same time so bright and clear, presenting altogether so perfect an appearance as to afford a strong presumption that his sight was as good as that which is usually found in horses at the age of 12 or 14 years.

Thirty years of his life, it seems, were spent in a mill, and the remainder principally in the Mersey and Iswell Navigation company towing boats. When in full flesh and in the vigor of life, he would scarcely have measured 15 hands high. He grazed in summer on the banks of the Mersey and in winter was taken into the stable and fed on mashes and soft feed. He then possessed the use of all his faculties in tolerable perfection; was able to lie down and rise with ease, and when in the meadows would frequently play and even gallop with some young colts that grazed along with him.

At that time there were no symptoms of an early dissolution. The great age of this horse would convince us that he had been kindly treated, and we naturally suppose he was never put to any violent work. Between the rounds of a wheel and on the banks of the Mersey, this animal seemed to have spent his life, doing such labor as would only amount to wholesome exercise. It is, therefore, these circumstances, kindness of treatment and moderation of labor which were the causes of his extreme longevity.

We would very much like to see this principle of moderation extended more generally to the horse at present. We know that all horses are not employed in a mill, nor can they be expected to do the slow labor of drawing a boat, which gives them and their driver a gait that once seen can never be forgotten, especially the driver, who never seems to be in a hurry. Still we feel convinced that too many horses are sacrificed in a shameful manner, which a very little consideration might prevent, and it is for this we wish to plead.—American Horse Breeder.

### Value of a Slave.

When the slave trade was in full swing, it was a common thing for merchants on the west coast of Africa to purchase a cargo of rum and tobacco and give slaves in exchange. The price of a prime slave when Mungo Park was among the Mandingos was from 9 to 12 minikallies, the equivalent of 1 minikalli being something like the following: Eighteen gun flints, 48 leaves of tobacco, 20 charges of gunpowder and a cutlass. Dr. Livingstone, than whom no explorer did more to expose the ravages of the slave raider, says he never knew of an African parent selling his own offspring. When on his first great missionary journey, he relates how, in a foray among the Makololos, 30 captives were given in exchange for three muskets. Livingstone is especially severe on the Boers for looting his mission station in 1852, killing many of the Bakwains and driving nearly 200 of his mission children into slavery. The Boers by so retarding his work and making him uncomfortable at Kolobeng helped to decide him to move northward, a decision upon which hung the future of modern African progress.—Chambers' Journal.

### A Quid Pro Quo.

He was an Englishman without a handle to his name, and he had come over to hunt the American heiress to her lair. Consequently, he discoursed freely on the iniquity of marriage without affection. He was holding forth one day on the absurd esteem in which Americans hold titles.

"There are many untitled Englishmen of excellent family, whom American girls might much better marry," he declared, "but they would refuse because they want a title above everything."

The particular American he was talking to smiled at him cheerfully.

"Well, you know," she said, "when a girl has $1,000,000 to invest, she likes to get the worth of her money."

And he could only look at her in hopeless horror.—New York Journal.

### Even More Wonderful.

"When you come to think of it, it is wonderful how many men have achieved distinction in youth," said the man with the magazine.

"Possibly, possibly," replied the man with the newspaper, "but I've run across things every day that are much more wonderful than that."

"Such as what?"

"Well, the number of young men that haven't achieved distinction, but who think they have."

And the man with the magazine was convinced.—Chicago Post.

### Sensible to the Last.

Nurse (preparing medicine for sick banker)—Will you take this draft, sir?

Cashier (feebly)—H'm! Can you be identified?—Detroit Free Press.

### Odd Eared Corn.

"A fact well known to farmers is that the rows of grains on an ear of corn are always even in number," said A. D. Catlin of Tolono, Ills. "There may be 8, 10, 12, 14 or 16 rows, but never 9, 11, 13 or 15. This fact and the knowledge of it cost several men in my neighborhood very dearly. A farmer who raises a small crop of corn, and who has always been regarded as of rather weak intellect, concluded that he saw a chance to make some bets. Early in the season he carefully scraped from a dozen ears of corn just formed one of the rows. The corn ripened and the remaining rows grew together so as to hide the evidence of the one removed ever having existed. Then the farmer offered to bet either that the others could not or that he could find ears of corn with odd rows. He had no trouble in getting some very good bets on the latter proposition, but, of course, none on the first. He then found the ears he had fixed, and made as much money on the dozen ears as he did on the entire crop of corn. Now, any suggestion of corn with odd rows is provocation for a fight in that neighborhood."—Washington Star.

### Speed of Suburban Trains.

In "Fast Trains and Business Policy" Colonel H. G. Prout, in The Engineering Magazine, thus explains the double advantages gained by rapid service:

It is obvious that, as increased speed of suburban trains adds to the wealth and to the comfort of mankind, so it will add to the revenues of the railroads themselves, and it is obvious that, other things being nearly equal, the railroad that gives the fastest service will be preferred by suburban residents. The result is a rapid development of its suburbs and its suburban business. A thin suburban traffic is a bad business. It is done at a loss to the railroad and is unsatisfactory to the commuter, and the service must, in the nature of things, be poor. A dense suburban business is probably profitable. It is easily handled, considering its volume, and is likely to be as nearly satisfactory to the commuter as it can be made. But I have yet to know more than about a dozen satisfied commuters, and my knowledge of them is extended.

A characteristic instance of the increase of suburban speed and of its effect comes from one of the big railroads entering Chicago. In eight years the average speed rose from about 20 miles to about 30 miles an hour, and in that time the volume of the suburban business more than doubled, but "the increase is certainly not due entirely to improved train service; more largely to other conditions."

### An Enthusiast.

Agitate, agitate, for so you educate. On the suffrage question this is especially true. In the palmy days of the Farmers' Alliance, in a certain county of Arkansas, a few "crank" equal suffragists introduced into every county Alliance a resolution that woman should have the ballot. There was wild war against the creed—so new to many. But less than two years of such persistent work and the delegates to state and national conventions were instructed to favor an equal ballot for men and women. So wear your yellow ribbon, carry your three starred flag and talk suffrage every day.—Ozark (Ark.) Signal.

## BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Leave your orders with Andrew Mavronicholis, No. 708 North Fourth street, for your "Ice Cream," delivered free any part of the city on Sunda Bell 'Phone 346. my 13 tf

Ladies drop me a Postal to 908 Princess street. I will come to your residence and see if your Sewing Machine needs any repairs. Furniture repaired also. 13 years experience. J. B. Farrar, my 11 3m

Brown Dress Linens, New Rugs, Table Linens, Wool Dress Goods, on sale at 18 Market street this week. J. J. Shepard, Proprietor. tf

N. Siegert, Merchant Tailor, 118½ Market street, Wilmington, N. C. Seasonable Suits made to order for $18 00 and up. The best work and fit is what I give my customers. When in need of anything in my line give me a call. my 4 1m

Fruit and Vegetables—We will handle all kinds of Vegetables and Fruit in season during the Convention. Please send in your orders evenings before, so there will be no delay in receiving them. W. J. Kirkham & Co. my 2 tf

Your Country Produce send it to me. Seven years experience. Beef Cattle, Mutton, and Milch Cows a specialty. M. C. Benson, No. 5 South Water street. ap 10 tf

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92. mar 13 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House s61


**Gold Dust and Pearline.**

75 Cases Gold Dust.
50 " Pearline.
100 " Spoon Borax Soap.
100 " Boss Soap.
50 " Clairette.
100 " Mendleson's Lye.
100 " Star Lye.

**W. B. COOPER,**
226 North Water Street,
my 9 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

THIS WEEK
**At The Unlucky Corner**
**Eggs, Eggs, Eggs.**

The price will help your pocket. The quality is A No. 1. Do you tumble! I have dropped the price of HEN FRUIT.

**S. W. SANDERS.**
my 9 tf

**To Any Non-Catholic in North Carolina,**
**"Truth"**
ONLY TEN CENTS PER ANNUM.

To any non-Catholic in North Carolina we will send for only ten cents per annum, "Truth," a Catholic magazine devoted to giving TRUE explanations of the Catholic Church, that is of the Catholic Church as it is, not as caricatured and misrepresented. Address, "TRUTH,"
Raleigh, N. C.
REV. THOS. F. PRICE, Manager.
my 9 tf D&W

**The Circus.**

AT COWAN'S NEWS DEPOT TO-DAY CAN be found "Harper's Weekly," "Standard," "Puck," "Judge," "Truth" and other Illustrated papers, besides many store papers. A full stock of N. Y. dailies. Either the "Journal" or the "World" for two cents. Roach's 1897 Ball Guide for 1897 just received. my 14 tf

**A. D. BROWN,**
Successor to BROWN & RODDICK,
**No. 29 North Front St.**

**PROSPERITY.**

We have received notice from manufacturers and dealers of a steady rise in all kinds of Dry Goods and Carpets. Prosperity is in sight and it behooves our customers to make their purchases before it arrives, We are offering goods this week to suit the

**HARD TIMES.**

1 000 yards Silkaline at 10 cents a yard.
We have just received 1,000 yards Bordered Muslins for Curtains at 12½, 15, 17, 19, 20, 25, 30 and 40c per yard.
500 Cloth Window Shades at 25 cents each, complete.
Antique Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, 54-inch wide, $4 per pair.
All Linen Window Shades 2x5 at 55 cents each.
Felt Window Shades 19½ cents each.
Curtain Poles, oil & wooden fixtures, Oak, Mahogany, Walnut, Poplar, 39½ cents each.
Curtain Poles and Brass Extends, Oak, Mahogany, Walnut and Poplar, 21½ cents each.
Brass Extension Rods 10 and 12½ cents each.
Tie Plate Screens, complete, 5¢ each.
Point de-Sprez, 54-inch wide, 35c per yard.
Nottingham Curtain Nets 15, 20, 25 and 30c per yard.

**UNDERWEAR.**

Gentlemen's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers 25 and 50 cents each.
Gentlemen's Drill Drawers 50 cents pair.
Gentlemen's Hosiery 10, 15, 20, 25 and 50 cents.
Gentlemen's Dress Shirts 50, 75, $1 and $1.50.
Ladies' Bleached Vests, low neck, sleeveless, taped, 10 cents each.
Ladies' Unbleached Vests, low neck, no sleeves, taped, 12½ and 15 cents each.

**Children's and Youths' Underwear.**

We make a specialty of Ladies' Bathing Suits in Brilliantine and Flannel; also Submarine and ordinary Rubber Bathing Caps.
100 pieces Matting just received made in China—30, 40 and 100 fine to no 1.
Carpets at special prices.
Small Hardware for house furnishing.
Art Denims in real and imitation.
Velours, Cord, none, Japanese Draperies, Brocatelles, Tapestries, Upholstering Damask, Gimps, Upholstering Plush, Oil Cloths and Stair Linen.
Trunks and Telescopes, Portiers and Rugs.
Corsets—"Her Majesty," "R. & G.," C B a la sorlie, Warner's "Triple A A A," Warner's "No. 95," Warner's "No. 922," Warner's "Triple H N S," Warner's Coraline, sizes 31 to 36, "Thompson's Glove-Fitting," "Sylvia French Woven," "Ferris Waists," "Nagrath Waist" for children.
Dress Goods—The prettiest line ever shown in Wilmington.
Ladies' Shirt Waists.

**Hudnut's Toilet Requisites.**
my 2 tf

**The Southern Baptist Convention**

s to meet in our city [this week. We are expecting a very large crowd. Some of the most talented men in the United States are expected to attend, and our people have joined hands in entertaining the delegates.
I say come and be one of the happy band,
Make life pleasant while you may;
Welcome, welcome, one and all,
To our City by the Sea.
We promise you a good time and show you many things of interest. And I have this to say: If you need any Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, Veilings, Ribbons, Embroideries, Ladies' Hats, Men's Hats, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Underwear or Dress Shirts, Trunks, Grips, Valises, or anything in the Dry Goods line, come to see us. We are headquarters for bargains; the largest Dry Goods store in the State, covering 15,000 square feet, three floors connected by an electric elevator, and we have goods from every clime to show you at any time.
Ladies' Hats, nicely trimmed, from 50, 75c to $1.00; better, nicer and pretty goods, very nobby, from $1 50 up to 6.00 each.
We do the Millinery business of the city, employing 8 ladies in this department alone.
Ribbon all prices, from 1c to $1.00 per yard.
Veiling from 10 to 50c per yard.
Silk Laces from 5 to 50c.
Sailor Hats from 9c to $1.50 each.
The narrow back rough straw Sailor, beautiful goods, at 75c each.
Men's Clothing, we are headquarters—Our stock is the largest and by far cheaper than any other house in the city.
Men's Suits for $1 98. Splendid Linen Suits for $2 87. Good Black Suits for $1 95.
Strictly all wool colored Scotch Cheviot Suits, splendid pattern, new goods, at $4.25.
Black Clay Worsted Suits, strictly all wool, for $5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8 00, 9.00 and 9 50.
Prince Albert Suits, best Clay Worsted, nicely made up, for $12 50.
Gents' and Ladies' Shirts and Pants in Balbriggan goods, for 25, 35, 40 and 50c.
Best Seamless Hose and Socks for 10c; Double Heel and Foot for 15c.
All grades best Hosiery from 5 to 50c a pair.
Boys' Suits, new goods and new styles, from 68, 98c, $1.00, 1.35, 1.85, 2 00 to 3 50.
You will find us at 113 North Front St., opposite the Orton Hotel.

**Geo. O. Gaylord, Prop.,**
my 2 tf Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

**DON'T MISS IT!**

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE
**Great Bargain Sale**
—AT—
**TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,**

Of Millinery, Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, Flowers, Feathers and Trimmings, Ribbons, Laces, Gloves, Underwear, Corsets, Umbrellas, Sunshades and Notions.

**Dry Goods.**

New and desirable goods in Silks, Organdies, Dimities, Lawns, Lappets, Plaids, Checks, Brilliantines, Percales and all fashionable goods.
Prices lower than any other house in the State, quality and style considered. All we ask is a call.
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